Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH 1828. [NUMBER 1969.

TRAVANCORE
Government Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that the PEPPER of TRAVANCORE, will be disposed of till further Notice, on the following Terms; viz.

For quantities under One thousand Madras Candies, the Price per Candy of lbs. 500, at Madras Rupees Eighty five, and for one thousand Candies and upwards, eighty Madras Rupees per Candy.

It is not however intended to preclude the reception at Allepey of direct TENDERS for large purchases, such TENDERS not deviating materially from the above reduced Prices, payment being made in Cash—if in local Currency at the rate of 28¼ Chuckrums the Rupee; the Madras and Bombay Rupee being also receivable at the same value.

In all cases, whether the Sales are arranged by the Agent, or on the spot, the Sircar will be at the expence of weighing and packing the pepper in the usual manner in mat robbins, and of providing boats to carry it along side of the Ship, in the roads of Allepey; the pepper being at the risk of the purchasers as soon as it is removed from the Sircar Godowns, when receipts must be granted for it.

Reference may be made either to the Conservator of Forests at Allepey, or to the Agents of the Sircar, at the several Presidencies. Application may also be made to the conservator at Allepey for Teak TIMBER, Cardemoms, Ivory &c. the produce of TRAVANCORE.

N. B. It is usual to dispose of the Cardemoms by the Candy of 600 lbs.

VEMATA ROW.
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE, }
17th January 1828. }

J. C. GAMA,

BEGS to inform his customers, that amongst the supply of Drugs Patent Medicines, and Perfumery, received by the Mountstuart Elphinstone, he has a small quantity of best *Sulphate of Quinine and Compound Tincture of Quinine*, prepared, and sent out by a very eminent first-rate house of London.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS OF
MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM AND CO.

A FEW Pipes of very fine London Particular TENERIFFE imported per Lady Feversham from Messrs. JAMES LITTLE AND Co. of London, at 350 Rupees per Pipe.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Tomorrow the 28th Instant, Captain GASSIES, of the French Brig Le Diligent, which came direct from Bourdeaux, will expose for sale at his shop, next door to Messrs. Lugrin Son and Co's. shop, a variety of Goods, consisting of fine Claret, Champagne, Madeira, Sherry in boxes of 3 dozens each, Burgundy, Sweet Wine of Sorts, Brandy in Boxes and Barrels, Liqueurs. Millinery of the latest fashion—Artificial Flowers, Woollen Cloth, Coats ready made, Toys.—Perishable articles as fish in Oil, Preserved Meat and Vegetables, and various other articles, which may be had at moderate terms. The Goods once taken away from his shop not to be received back. Capt. G's stay being short, the money is required to be sent forthwith.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY.
WEDNESDAY the 27th Instant.

THE Undermentioned Goods viz. Rich Imitation Shawls, Long Cloth, Raven Duck, and other Piece Goods. Earthen Ware, Iron Tea Kettles, Box Irons, Pistols by Parker, Regulation Swords, Couches, Chairs, Tables, and a variety of Furniture, the property of a Gentleman left India, a quantity of Blue and Green Paint and a few Chests.

OF

GUM BENJAMIN.

THEY WILL ALSO SELL,

Fifteen Casks of Prime Salt Fish imported per Mountstuart Elphinstone, and some Oilman's Stores.

Nesbit Lane, 27th February 1828.

This Day
WEDNESDAY the 27th Feb. 1828
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A FEW pieces handsome Striped JEAN for Trowsers, just imported, and a few dozens of London particular MADEIRA, the property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

Nesbit Lane 27th February 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A HANDSOME LONDON BUILT,
CHARIOT,
WITH OR WITHOUT
HORSES AND HARNESS.

For Particulars Apply at their Rooms.

Nesbit Lane, 27th February 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A DOUBLE BARREL FLINT LOCK
GUN,
PRICE RUPEES 250,
ALSO
SOME BROWN DRILL FOR PANTALOONS
PRICE PER PIECE RS. 22,
AND
A CASE OF MINERALS
PRICE RS. 350.

NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the lateness of the arrival of the Ship *MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE* (CAPTAIN A. HENNING,) at this Port, she will not return to England, until November next,

Bombay, 22nd February 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH BATCH OF VERY SUPERIOR
FRENCH CLARET,

FROM the House of BROWN AND CO. *Bourdeaux* imported per Brig "Le DILIGENT" which they can recommend with confidence.

In cases of three dozen each at 24 Rs. per dozen or 70 the case.

They have also for Sale at their Godowns at moderate Prices, old London Particular MADEIRA in Wood and Bottles; SHERRIES, Brown and Pale PORT WINE, in Pints and Quarts; ENGLISH CLARET from CARBONNEL and others, TENERIFFE; Sweet and Plain LISBON, CHAMPAIGNE, FRENCH CLARET, BURGUNDY, HERMITAGE, SAUTERNE, old BARSAC, FRONTIGNAC, BRANDIES, old JAMAICA RUM, HOLLANDS GIN in case and Bottle, Hodgsons PALE ALE, &c. &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane 27th February 1828.

Higgs & Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEW
DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING,
Fowling Piece
BY SMITH,
PRICE RS. 200,
Pair Pistols
BY NOCK,
PER PAIR RS. 130.

Meadows Street, 27th February 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ENGLISH BUILT
CURRICLE OR BUGGY
WITH A CAPITAL
Buggy Horse
AND HARNESS.

THE HORSE a short time since was the property of a Gentleman returned to England, and is remarkable for his speed.

PRICE RS. 1,000.

Meadow Street, 27th February 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A BAY ARAB
GELDING,
SIX YEARS OLD, HEIGHT 14-3,
PRICE RS. 700.

Meadows Street, 27th February 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE NEW PATENT
INTERSECTING ROLLER,
FOR SHARPENING TABLE KNIVES
PRICE EACH RS. 25.

Meadows Street, 27th February 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
A CASE OF
LADIES FASHIONABLE
BONNETS,
IMPORTED PER THE
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

CONSISTING of Richly Trimmed Florence Chips, Fancy and Split Straws and Leghorns.

Meadows Street, 27th February, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE

NEW Silver Butter Coolers, each,
Rupees..... 225
——— Tea Pot,..... 175
——— Tea, Sugar and Milk
Ditto,..... 300
——— Egg frame with 12 Cups, 250
NEW CHINA MANUFACTURED
Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Dessert and Table Forks &c.

PRICE RUPEES 1 2 0 PER TOLLA.

Meadows Street, 27th February 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AN ELEGANT
ENGLISH BUILT
CHARIOT
NEARLY NEW
PRICE RS. 2,500.

Meadow Sstreet 27th February 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 10th of March next
THE NEAT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Mr. Robert Baxter,
AT HIS LATE
RESIDENNCE
No. 4, Rampart Row,
VIZ.

SILVER and PLATED WARE, GLASS and QUEEN'S WARE, LAMPS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, PIER GLASSES, EUROPE CARPETS, WINES, BOOKS &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Will be put up an Europe Built open CARRIAGE with a pair of Horses and HARNESS Complete.

Catalogues are preparing.

Bombay 27th February 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurance
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Current.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

London

THE FINE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD'

800 TONS,

John Morris,

COMMANDER.

WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON SUNDAY THE 2ND OF MARCH.)

THE accommodations of this Ship are of a very superior description and elegantly fitted—will land Passengers at the Cape of Good Hope if required, and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

FOR FREIGHT,

TO PENANG, MALACCA AND SINGAPORE,

.....THE BRIG

HEBE,

R. Heaviside,

COMMANDER

200 TONS.

HAS two thirds of her Cargo on board and will sail after the Holy days.—Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON.

THE WELL KNOWN BARQUE

ALACRITY.

OF 300 TONS

CAPTAIN *JOHN FINDLAY.*

HAS very good accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in all March.

APPLY to Messrs. FORBES AND Co. or to Capt. FINDLAY, at their Office.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE NEW BRIG

Gleniffer,

OF 318 TONS,

DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

APPLY to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FAVERSHAM,

500 TONS,

George Adler,

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON

THE NEW BRIG

CARTHA,

BURTHEN 450 TONS.

Capt. J. Stuart Lindsay

WILL be despatched in all next month.

APPLY to Captain LINDSAY at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH FEBRUARY 1828.

No 53 of 1828—Lieutenant A. Livingston, of the 6th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to the Neelgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health, for a period of four months.

Captain W. M. Coghlan, of the Artillery, is allowed a furlough to sea for twelve months, for the recovery of his health.

No. 54 of 1828.—Lieutenant W. Burnett is appointed to the charge of the Commissariat accompanying the 2d Bombay European Regiment on its march to Deesa.

Bombay Castle, 16th Feb. 1828.

No. 55 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in hief, the following temporary appointments are made.

Captain H. Lyons to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 23d Regiment N. I. until such time as a qualified subaltern officer may be available at the station to relieve him from that duty.

Lieutenant H. Aston, of the 10th Regiment N. I., to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages to the 2d Grenadier Regiment until a subaltern officer belonging to the latter shall pass the required examination.

Bombay Castle, 16th Feb. 1828.

No. 56 of 1828.—Lieutenant J. M. Short, of the 13th Regt N. I, is appointed to act as Brigade Major in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, in the room of Lieutenant Fawcett.

No. 57 of 1828.—Captain C. Newport of the 23d Regiment N. I., is appointed in addition to Captain Illingworth to the charge of the Invalids of the season of the Hon'ble Company's Service proceeding to England on the Ship Duke of Bedford.

Bombay Castle, 16th Feb. 1828.

No. 58 of 1828.—The following temporary appointments are made, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Major A. Morse, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, with a seat at the Military Board, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, from the Presidency on sick Certificate.

Captain P. D. Ottey, of the 11th Regiment N. I. to act as Deputy Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant H. Fawcett, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to act as Brigade Major at Poona for Captain Ottey.

Captain E. M. Willoughby, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General, from the date of the departure of Captain Hart

Lieutenant J. Holland, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Extra-Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief during the absence of Lieutenant Urquhart.

Bombay Castle, 16th Feb. 1828.

No. 59 of 1828.—An order by the officer commanding the Surat Divison of the Army, dated the 22d ult. directing Brigade Major Mant to take charge of the Engineer Department at Surat, on the departure of Lieutenant Turner for the Presidency, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 19th Feb. 1828.

No. 60 of 1828.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when Native Troops are required in the course of the annual reliefs to embark in boats, a supply of provisions equal to one half the estimated consumption during the passage be furnished to each Boat by the Commissariat Department, according to the different castes; for the purpose of being issued in case of necessity, or towards the termination of the trip, at the option of the men, in case of their own supplies failing them; the usual deduction being made from the Batta of the Troops for the number of rations issued.

Bombay Castle, 19th Feb. 1828.

No 61 of 1828.—Major G. A. Rigby, of the 10th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant C. J. Conyngham, of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on urgent private affairs.

The furlough to sea granted to Lieutenant T. R. Gordon, of the 25th Regt N. I. on the 31st March 1828, and successively extended on the 20th of Sept. and 10th of August last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged on the same account for a period of six months.

Bombay Castle, 20th Feb. 1828.

No. 62 of 1828.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Captain W. D. Robertson to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Poona from the date of the departure of Captain Willoughby, until the arrival of Lieutenant J. Campbell at the station.

Captain W. Stirling, of the 2d Extra Battalion, to assume the command of the Garrison of Surat on the departure of the 10th Regt. N. I. from the station.

Lieutenant P. Saunderson, of the 15th Regt. N. I. to assume the temporary command of the Troops at Deesa from the 9th ultimo, as the senior officer left at the station, until the arrival of Captain Campbell, of the 21st Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant D. Scott, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, to act as Line Adjutant for Lieutenant Saunderson.

Lieutenant R. W. Horner, of the 4th Regiment N. I., to take charge of the Quarter Master's Department during the temporary absence of Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay on detached duty.

Bombay Castle, 20th Feb. 1828.

No. 63 of 1828.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Surgeons, appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, having been received, commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Assistant Surgeons.

	Date of Rank
1 James John Hamilton, not arrived,	4th June 1827.
2 Wm. Martin John Pany do. do.	do.
3 Alex. Mckenzie Lyon,	16th do.
4 George Gray,	do.
5 William Robert Deacon,	27th do.
6 James Jameson Thompson,	do.
7 John Wye,	do.
8 James Williamson,	do.
9 James Murray,	do.
10 Hugh Peper Hathom,	do.
11 John Ross,	do.

The name of Mr. H. P. Hathom having been omitted in List No. 4 of 1828, published to the Army on the 1st Instant, and that Gentleman having arrived on the ship Neptune, he is accordingly placed for the present next below Mr. James Murray, a passenger by that ship, until his rank can be adjusted; for which purpose a reference will be made to the Hon'ble Court of Directors by an early opportunity.

Veterinary Surgeons.

1 Jonathan Turner,—	Date of rank 2d Jan. 1827.
2 Billinghurst Pilcher,	22d April do.
3 Edward Ovens,	22d July do.

Bombay Castle, 20th Feb. 1828.

No 64 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeons John Williams and Thomas Armstrong are admitted on the Establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, from the 12th instant, the date of their arrival at this Presidency on the Ship Lady Feversham.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Secretary

SOUTHERN CONCAN, 20TH FEB. 1828.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have to request the favor of your inserting in your next publication the following queries—in the hope that there are some among your numerous military readers who will be able to *prove*—whether the mode adopted by some of our Regiments in performing the things therein alluded to, be the correct one or not.

They are as follows:—

First (Torrens, page 6, Part I., Sect. 4.)

At the words "*to the Right*"—does the Soldier draw back the foot, or does he wait until the word "*Face*" is completed before he moves?—The same has reference to the whole of "*the Facings.*"

Second (Torrens, page 316 "Inspection or Review," from line 3 to 9 inclusive—"When the Manual has been performed, the Major will proceed with the Platoon exercise as detailed in Regulation, either in slow or quick time, as may be required—When the Manual and platoon exercises have been finished, the Major will go to his post, and the Commanding Officer of the Battalion will *unfix Bayonets* and prime and load with Cartridge."—)

Is the Platoon Exercise *then*, performed with Bayonets fixed or not?

Third (Torrens page 313 and 314 "Inspection or Review" commencing 7th line from bottom of page 313.

"Halt Slope Arms." { "When the leading company is near to where the left of the Battalion stood, the whole *Halt*, arms are *sloped*, and the Quick march will instantly commence.

Marching past in Quick Time.

Quick March { The whole march off in quick time—No music.

Right Shoulders—Forward—Forward." { The column makes three several *wheels* on the *moveable pivot &c. &c. &c.*)"

On receiving the words "Right Shoulders Forward"—does the Soldier "*carry arms*" or not? and "*Slope*" again with the word "*Forward*" or remain at the *Slope* throughout the *Wheel*?

This query has reference also to *all wheels* on the *moveable* pivot.

Fourth (Torrens, page 314, "Inspection or Review"—line 8 to 11.

"Carry Arms. { "Before the leading Company has made the last named wheel, arms are *carried*" &c.

Is the motion of "Carry Arms" in this place performed agreeably to Regulation as laid down in the "Manual Exercise," ("by "bringing up the right hand to meet the "small of the butt,") or not?—and moreover *in all other* instances where men are marching with "*Sloped Arms*" and receive the word of command "*Halt,*" are they or not to perform the motion of "*Carry* Arms" as laid down in the "*Manual* Exercise?"

As there is at present doing duty with the Bombay army, a Regiment which was personally reviewed by Sir Henry Torrens ("the eye of authority!") and I think, I have heard, drilled under his own immediate inspection, I am confident these questions will not long remain unanswered—in which case I have no doubt but the replies will prove equally as acceptable to others as myself; some Regiments of the Bombay Army having adopted in the abovementioned respects a system of performance differing from the rest.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your's obediently.
A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

You speak of me as if I were a heretic or a condemned malefactor—express a hope of my being converted, and seem inclined to pity me for my recent flagellation—flagellation? from whom? from the weighty hand of the Courier—no, no; the lash of Satire when wielded by him would prove but a feeble instrument of punishment, and its blows would fall weak and powerless from the arm that had not strength to drive them home.—The Courier is I have no doubt a very honest and upright citizen and a perfect he or moreover—

* * * \

ment is inconsiderable. But to be particular I will tell him beforehand what he will find: The only things, strictly speaking, ornamental, are some plain Pilastres on the outside; and eight Pillars, (4 in each school) with corresponding Pilastres, Cornice, and some Ventilators a little flowered on the Ceilings within the School Rooms. I admit that square or round Posts would have supported the beams as well as the ornamented Pillars, and that simple holes in the ceiling would have answered the purpose of the Ventilators, but I think nineteen out of twenty of the Subscribers would have exclaimed against the want of Taste which would have substituted, and the Parsimony that would have suggested such a measure. It is several years since I left England, but as far as I recollect the generality of our Infirmaries and Hospitals in large Towns have not less ornament than these Schools: in confirmation of this statement, a Gentleman who arrived within the last month from England in speaking of Byculla referred to the two Schools as "buildings like Hospitals." A reference to what is customary in England with respect to Public Buildings, together with the sentiments of Gentlemen here, who have actually examined the buildings at Byculla, under an idea that there was much unnecessary ornament, will I think shew, there is not more of ornament than is generally considered to be proper.—I well remember that when the Plans were under consideration, the Committees were very anxious to exclude all unnecessary ornament,—that the first plan which was submitted was rejected principally on that account, and that with respect to the one which was adopted, in the opinion of competent Judges to whom the plans and estimates were submitted, there was only about Rs. 5,000 that could be considered as estimated for ornament. This did not appear to the Meeting more than was consistent with due regard to to economy, as it was the opinion of all, in the expenditure of so large a sum, even of charitable money, a small saving should not be made which would withhold a great ornament from the Island. With this exception, then of the expenditure of 5,000 Rs. for the erection of what is calculated to be a lasting and creditable memorial of the benevolence of the European Community, instead of a building which would barely afford the necessary accommodation, I contend that the charge of extravagance on account of the plan of the new Schools resolves itself into an objection to the extent of accommodation which they provide. I admit that for the present there is more room than is absolutely required, but calculating on the increase in the number of applicants from past experience, there is not more than a Society undertaking the education of the European Poor under this Presidency ought to provide.

The Interest of the Capital expended on the new Buildings, *at 5 per Cent*, is Rs. 708 per month—It is stated in the 9th Report that the Society were then (1824) paying Monthly School Rent for the Boys, at the rate of Rs. 8½ for each. The buildings which have been erected are calculated for 400 Children, a number; which at the same rate would require an expense of Rs. 1100 per month:—The Children at present in the Schools amount to 210 which would give a monthly rent of Rs. 577, leaving a difference between the actual charge for School Room, and that which the old rate of rent would require of 131 Rupees. It remains now for the public to consider, whether it was not a judicious measure to submit to a temporary burden of this extent, rather than relinquish all the advantages for ourselves and successors, which the present airy and commodious buildings secure.

Your Correspondent appears to be under some mistake with respect to the excess of the actual cost above the estimate; He states it to be Rs. 38,000. This includes the expense of the wall, roads, and hardening ground, which were not taken into the original estimate, nor estimated for, until above a year after the building had been commenced upon. The sum sent in for the 2 Schools, Cook Rooms and Wells, amounted to Rupees 1,37,529.2.86, and the cost was only Rupees 1,32,700..40 being within the estimate nearly Rs. 5,000. It is true that we have fenced in more ground than was absolutely necessary; but then it appeared to the Committee most desirable to take in all that was granted to us in order to secure an open space for distance round the building. But as our Funds have been exhausted, I will now admit that a less expensive Fence might have answered for the ground in front of the Schools. The fact is, that the question respecting the Fence came to a discussion in the Committee, and furnished occasion for the only division I remember to have seen in it. The Majority were of opinion that it was desirable to take advantage, for the completion of the whole work, of the materials and conveniences for building which were then upon the ground. It appears, however, that so far as the things originally promised in the estimate are considered, the unusual thing has occurred that the actual expence has fallen below the calculation.

With respect to the observation on the terms upon which professional aid was to be received, I beg to say, that it was never understood by the Committee that it was to be entirely voluntary; for at a full meeting of the Committee, thirteen members present, in September 1824, a Resolution was passed, recording it as their opinion, that when the buildings were completed, the remuneration stated by your Correspondent should be made. In fixing upon the amount of the remuneration, the Committee were guided by the best advice they could procure, and particularly by the opinion of the late Chief Engineer, and another officer of that Corps, who stated the usual rate to be 10 per Cent upon the expenditure, and that the practice of the profession would not admit of anything less being offered with propriety in the present instance than ten thousand Rupees.

This recommendation of the Committee was afterwards adopted by the Society at a General Meeting, and it appeared that the proceedings of the Committee were fully approved, and the talent and diligence of the Engineer highly esteemed. In accepting of this remuneration I conceive that the Engineer acted the same part as any man does who makes a sale of his property which is to be used for a charitable purpose; and I consider that we have no greater right to call upon him to give that which would have been required of him, without remuneration, than we have to expect the stones or timber to be given us. I will not deny that instances may be produced of acts of generosity of this sort, but still the general practice must be admitted to be similar to what has here taken place. Upon the whole, it behoves every person well to consider what would have been the extent of the professional Gentleman's gift to the charity, had he adopted the course which some seem to have expected of him. Subscribers in general think they do enough if they give fifty or a hundred Rupees a year, but the gratuitous execution of his duty would have been equivalent to a gift of Rs. 10,000; and lest an objection should be made to thus considering a man's time and professional exertions as equal to money, when we consider the difficulty which is generally experienced to procure attendance of Gentleman, even for the transaction of ordinary business in every charitable undertaking, it must be obvious that men do not in fact act as if there was a difference.

The remarks of your Correspondent on the Native Education Society are made from supposing it like the Education Society to be chiefly supported by voluntary Subscription, and that the "Library" (not "Committee Room") was built out of such subscriptions. This is a mistake; the present Room was connected into a Library by a separate subscription from Native Gentleman (see p. 36—Appendix to 3d Report of "Native Education Society")—for the use of the European and Native Gentlemen who are members of the Society and was fitted up with furniture corresponding to the Taste of those who subscribed for it.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

BOMBAY, FEB. 29D 1828.

CHRISTMAS AT BHOOJ.

Tis sweet in distant regions far from home,
Far from the parent hearth and sacred dome;
Tis sweet to meet with strangers that impart
A generous kindness to the Pilgrim's heart,
And with an open hand and friendly glow,
Prefer the welcome kindred would bestow,
And on this festive day of social joy
The rites of hospitable love employ.

But oh! more soothing to the heart forlorn
If in this blissful, this auspicious morn,
When hope reviving cheers the sinking soul
And by its powers the wayward thoughts controul,
We shed, in lonely musing, contrite tears,
Yet feel that joy is mingled with our fears—
If in this Sanctuary of love and peace
We hear the words that bid our sorrows cease,
And meet the friends which most our hearts approve
In mutual faith to taste that peace and love,
When burning continents and oceans wide,
From those we love and venerate divide—
How sweet to think, that parent, sister, friend,
May at this hour in grateful thoughts ascend
Unto the heavenly throne, where all of pure
And humble faith, a welcome will secure,
And where when time is past evanished space
Will know each other in that resting place.

To——— ON RECEIVING HIS MOTHER'S PORTRAIT.

When in this face beloved, revered
You trace the lines by time endeared,
Let recollections power reveal
The scenes that time and space may seal,
And to your faithful, filial heart
The joys of early days impart,
When these dear looks, so mild and fair
Watched o'er thee with maternal care,
And as they watched each youthful wile
Awaked affections partial smile;
Yet think not though times powerful sway
May dim the lustre of that ray,
That it can chill the feeling breast
Or bid one throbbing impulse rest:
No—as the glorious Orb of light
In his decline appears less bright,
Yet leaves all things on which he shone
In splendour of his mid day throne,
Pervaded with a brighter glow
Than even his proudest hour could show—
So does the fond maternal heart
In life's decline more warmth impart,
For true as natures law's may prove
Exhaustless is a mothers love,
So is the dutcous filial breast
With deeper gratitude imprest,
And feels no less intense delight
As evening shadows sink in night—
Then list my friend to words of truth
To clear remembrances of youth
And haste thee home to cheer her eve
Who for thy long delay must grieve!

NOTE.—We have been induced to give a place to the above two pieces, more from the pious and kindly sentiments which they breathe than from any peculiar merit in the composition.—We should certainly prefer from this writer, his prose to his poetry.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The query by W. (who might most appropriately have added L.) is a type of the mind that engendered it—mean, imbecile, knavish, and detestable.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccs
Unremittable dó. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 80 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 218 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1828.

We beg to direct the attention of our Military friends to the letter of "a Subscriber" and trust that he will not be disappointed in his expectation of an answer to his queries.—It is a subject upon which we of course can offer no opinion, tho' we should always be glad to facilitate the discussion of any topic calculated to promote either the comfort or the efficiency of the Army.

We frankly confess that the letter of a member of the Committee of the European and Native Education Societies does not appear to us to carry conviction along with it—His own admissions seem to rivet the charge of extravagance; and for the credit of the party concerned we hope to see the ten thousand soon disgorged—We shall leave the subject in the hands of the correspondent in our last, who has already proved himself so powerful a champion in the cause: simply observing that there is a wide difference between the *practice* and the *preaching* of charity, as is evident in the following instance—The Secretary of the Native Education Society—i-e—The professional Gentleman who pocketed the ten thousand—sent sometime ago *in the common course and manner* of business, a lengthy advertisement for insertion in the Gazette—It was published, and the Bill amounting to a pretty considerable sum was presented to him---but the charitable Secretary begged of us to reconsider the matter, and as it was from the funds of the Elphinstone Professorships, a charitable institution, that our claim must be discharged, he trusted we would not insist upon it—*We* accordingly waived "*the practice of the profession*," and gave to Charity what was not alone earned by our own "personal attendance" but by the united exertions of an expensive establishment—We might add ponderous weight to the strength of this argument, but having resigned the subject to our Correspondents, we will leave them to take the proper advantage of the fact.

There now devolves upon us, that duty which sooner or later must fall to the lot of every Editor, that of BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE PUBLIC. Like the passage of the GLOOMY BRIDGE it is a task of pain and difficulty—but one which must be gone through. The soul cannot steal out of life and creep into Eternity by any secret path; neither can the Editor of a public journal surreptitiously quit his station and vanish from the public eye without going through the form which decency prescribes and invariable custom has sanctioned.

When a current of events which we could not controul placed us before the Public, in the situation of Editor for which neither our Education nor previous habits of life fitted us, we resolved to make up in steadiness of principle what we wanted in ability, and to compensate for our own deficiency of talent by inviting that of others—We opened the long closed columns of the Gazette to free discussion—encouraged Public controversy on subjects of Public interest, and whenever our own feeble voice could be of service it was raised without reserve or fear in the cause of Truth and Liberality. If the results have been equally happy to the Proprietors and the Public—if the Gazette has increased in popularity—if the attention of the community has been roused to the consideration of subjects to which it was before the different—it either amusement or instruction has been afforded to our readers—then is the merit due not to us, but to that *Press* in the partial liberation of which we were the humble instruments.

We are conscious that there are many individuals who disliked the course we adopted—but we believe *that* dislike existed in the exact ratio of their absence from their Native Country, and consequent disrelish of liberal principles—Every man whom a long residence in India had not *orientalized*, every man whose heart was still untainted—*still* British,—went along with us; and it was the approbation of *such* that we courted. Still there existed two great barriers to the full exercise of our powers—The Press Regulations and the Postage on Newspapers. But these faults cannot be laid at *our* door; let that Government which enacted such restrictions answer for them. We have done our duty to the Public as far as was consistent with our duty to the Proprietors—Personal considerations never influenced our conduct, nor deterred us from doing what we thought right—to this, Mr. Advocate-General! YOU will bear testimony.

There still remain a few observations to be made—a few debts to be discharged: and then we shall take our leave.

To our cotemporary of the Courier we have been long and rigorously opposed—but we now declare, when such a declaration can be productive neither of injury nor benefit to us, that our opposition was founded solely and entirely upon public grounds—in bidding him farewell, we wish him the enjoyment of every *private* happiness; and public countenance as far as his public conduct shall deserve it—Would he merit Public favour, he must learn to value Public esteem.—*This* is the grand point upon which he has always erred—let him learn wisdom from past experience and be convinced that the *favour of the Great* costs him too dear, since it is purchased with the sacrifice of his own independence and character. To obtain a few gracious smiles from three or four people in power, he must forfeit his interest with the bulk of the Community—Greatness dazzles while it allures the weak and the vain—but its danger is commensurate with its splendour. Let the Editor of the Courier beware how he court it, for should he rush to its embrace—like Semele he may perish in its blaze.

To those *friends* who have assisted us in our labours we need say little—they know our feelings and will appreciate them—but as some share of commendation has followed our career, it would be unfair to arrogate to ourselves the whole of that praise which their talents and industry so mainly contributed to draw forth—it is but just that they who stood by us in the day of battle should participate in the honours of victory.—

To another class of allies we must also acknowledge our obligations—we mean our correspondents—To the classic Johannes—the poetic Jasper—to all those whose productions adorned the Gazette we return our thanks—From Caustic we will not withhold our meed of praise, because his views were different from our own—nor shall the imposition put upon us by Heperopeutes, prevent us from declaring our belief, that he possesses classical acquirements and can write well.

To Vindex we must do the justice to acknowledge that his writings have mainly served the cause of truth—For though a peculiar fatality led him to advocate the wrong side of every question—his manner of doing so was so ingenious as to expose the weakness of what he attempted to defend, rendering clear and visible defects originally obscure or only dimly seen. Cried—but he alas! is no longer amongst the living—We have already wept over his fate and recorded his praise—The generous rival will drop a tear of pity over the grave of a departed enemy—Peace be to his remains! may no prophane hand disturb his ashes, no unhallowed resurrection-man intrude upon his slumbers!—but may he enjoy in the tomb a repose as sweet and gentle as that which his writings never failed to produce while living.

But there is *one* yet unnamed, to whose productions the Gazette is indebted in a supreme degree—whose powers were not limited to any one style or confined to any one subject—who felt equally at home in the gay or the grave, and was equally successful in covering folly with ridicule, and branding vice with infamy. Hated by those who already writhed under his exposure of their villainy, and dreaded by such as feared that the Glass of Truth would *next* turn its concentrated light upon *their* misdeeds—he became an object of mingled hatred and terror to all the birds of party who love darkness, and abominate the day—The Owls and the bats will scream when scared by the intrusion of the Sun—So screamed in alarm the owlish faction of Bombay when GIOVANNI appeared, and that ominous scream was answered by the lowing of their kindred brute of Calcutta, that INFAMOUS BULL which like the BEAST IN THE APOCALYPSE is as

emblem of PRIESTLY MALICE—CRAFT—AND CORRUPTION.*

Such was the daring individual who came forward to bell the cat of Rank which had so long ravaged unopposed in the community. Abashed by his boldness—crushed into dust by his strength—the faction have shrunk into silence and insignificance—Every good and independent man—every lover of justice and integrity rejoiced in their downfal and followed with applause and admiration *him* by whom they were overthrown.

Thus feared by the few and admired by the many, he continued for a short time in our horizon, now appalling the mind by his sudden explosions, now pleasing the fancy by his playful coruscations—Bright meteor of the North! hast thou then vanished for ever! Giovanni art thou indeed gone?——yet——whether thou hast set to rise no more—or only hidest thy light for a time—whether thou art still a silent sojourner amongst us and a listener to our voice—or thou glidest afar, a lonely wanderer on the immeasurable waters of the dark and solitary *Deep*, where no voice can reach thee but that of the rushing wind——yet, shall we not cease our labours without raising one trophy to thy name and paying one tribute to thy memory.

To the Public we return our warmest thanks for the patronage which they have shown us, and for that indulgence which they extended to what in us was either faulty or deficient—If we have deserved well of that Public, we request a *continuance* of their favour to our successor in office—convinced as we are that his wish to serve them is equal—his power greater than ours. It is no small consolation to us in quitting the helm that we resign it to a Gentleman whose principles are in unison with *our* own. As long as *those* principles are adhered to, in the conduct of the Gazette—it will—it *must* flourish—but the moment *they* are altered—the moment the Editor swerves from the straight path of Candour and Liberality which we have endeavoured but imperfectly to trace—from that moment we venture *to predict its fall*. The transmigration of the Iris into the Courier is a speaking lesson—it teaches one great and consolatory truth, *that two servile papers cannot exist long in this community*—but here we must pause; other cares and other duties crowd fast upon us and demand our attention—the last sands of our Editorial life are ebbing away, and the time approaches when we must embark once more upon that dark blue ocean where Freedom has built her home! Nor shall we deem it the least favour conferred upon us by a somewhat wayward fate that we can after a twelve years exile return to that country, where Virtue and Truth still retain a portion of the Public regard, and Liberty is something more than a name.

Our stay in the East has not tended to enrich us—we go not back, clothed in the spoils of a slaughtered people—or laden with civic plunder extorted from the *widow* and the *orphan*—but, neither do we return impoverished in heart and abased in understanding—Our adoption of oriental ideas and oriental servility has not unfitted us for treading once more upon British ground—and mixing once more in the society of Freemen.—To that soil—to that converse we now hasten, with the proud consciousness that if we have gained little we have not lost *one English feeling*.—The days of our exile have passed away in vain.—A Tropical Sun has diminished our energy and a torrid climate broken our vigour. But the soul is beyond the influence of Zones, and the shores of our country shall see us return with a mind as whole, and a spirit as unbent as the day we quitted them.

To the Public then we bid a long Farewell—may the moral of our writings rest with *them*, and the pain, if any, entirely with ourselves. Yet are we unwilling to close our career without breathing one parting wish for their happiness.

May the time not be far distant, when the two great Palladia of corruption and monopoly—Permissive Residence and Restricted Publication, will cease to exert their baneful influence in India—when Free Colonization and Free Discussion will be acknowledged as *unalienable rights*—not considered as *favours*, to be either extended or withheld at the pleasure of individuals.

May the oldest amongst us live to see

* "The *Piratical* Priest," of the Bull denounces Giovanni's letters "as more utterly disgraceful trash than any *he* ever met to the most outrageously disreputable of English prints."—Were his furious bellowing worthy of Giovanni's notice, he has power to goad the brute into very madness; but we cannot let it pass without reminding the Calcutta Bull-calf of the estimable qualities of his great prototype—the "London John Bull" in whose bestial track he most dutifully treads.—Let him rip up with his priestly horns the whole of Giovanni's writings and produce if he can, the *lewd* and *beastly* allusions of a Mrs. Rumbottom, or the heartless daggers aimed at domestic happiness, by stabbing the wives and children of his political opponents.

the day, when the most illustrious characters will be proud to claim no higher title of their country than that of GOOD CITIZENS—will wish no greater eulogy graven upon their tombs, than, that THEY DESERVED WELL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

GUZERAT RACES.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY 14TH FEB. 1828.

1st.—A Give and Take of Rupees 500 from the fund, and 150 Rupees P. P. each Subscriber, for all horses, 14 hands, 8st. 7lbs. Open till 3 o'Clock of the day previous to the race, after which subscription will be doubled. —*Heats 1½ miles.*

Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Sir Kenneth 8st, 11 lb. 6 oz. 1--1
" Morris's B. C. H. Scorpion 8 5 4 2--2

1st. Heat.—The horses rated it neck and neck for some way past the mile, Sir Kenneth winning by some lengths,—Scorpion's rider claimed a cross, which was not admitted by the Stewards.....3. 7

2d.—Sir Kenneth took the lead and kept it, winning in hand.....3. 6.

2d.—Baroda Plate of Rupees 800 from the fund, and 150 Rupees each Subscriber; for all horses—8st. 4lbs.—*Heats 3 miles.*

Mr. Morris's G. A. H Goblin Grey 1—1
" Vibart's G. A. H. Lottery.... 2—2

The horses cantered nearly all the first mile, coming up to the two mile post at a slapping pace Goblin took the lead in the last mile and a half, which he maintained in capital style, winning by several lengths.

Time of the two last miles 3d	¼ mile	58
4th	Do.	58
5th	Do.	1 3
6th	Do.	1 5½
Whole time	6	57

3d—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the fund, and 75 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Country horses,—14 hands and above 8st.—under 14 hands each weight.—*Heats 1 mile.*

Mr. Morris's B. C. H. Scorpion a feather 1
" Vibart's B. C. H. Monkey 8st. 2
Scorpion took the lead, and won in hand. 2—5

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY 16TH FEB. 1828.

1st.—A Whim Plate of Rupees 500 from the fund, and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all horses, 14 hands and aged 8st. 7lbs.—*Heats 2 miles.*

Mr. Morris's B. C. H. Scorpion 8st. 6lbs. 4 oz. 3—2
" D. Forbes G. A. H. Grimaldi 8 7 2 dr.
" Vibart's G. A. H. Sir Kenneth 8 9 1—1

1st. Heat.—Won easily by Sir Kenneth, Scorpion laying by.....4—16

2d.—Scorpion brought to the whip, but it would not, do as Sir Kenneth won by half a length, easily.....4—9

2d.—A Plate of Rupees 600 from the fund, and 150 Rupees each Subscriber, for all horses—weight for age.—*Heats 1¼ miles and a distance.*

Mr. Morris, G. A. H. Goblin Grey 8st. 5lbs. 1—1
" Vibarts C. A. H. Paul Pry 7 12 2—2

1st Heat.—Goblin took the lead and kept it winning easily—Paul had a bad start.

Time the distance		16
1st	½ mile	56½
2d	Do.	1—2
3d	Do.	1—1
		3—16

2d.—Off with a beautiful start, Goblin took the lead and maintained all the way round, winning with ease—Paul in this heat carried 7 lbs. above his weight.

Time the distance		15
1st	½ mile	57½
2nd	Do.	1—3½
3rd	Do.	1—1
		3—17

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY 19TH FEB. 1828.

1st.—The Guzerat Turf Plate of Rupees 1,000 from the fund and 200 Rupees each Subscriber, for all horses, weight for age.—*Heat 1½ miles*

Mr. Morris G. A. H. Goblin Grey 1—1
" D. Forbes B. A. H. Jerry.....2 drawn

The Goblin won in canter—no time taken.

2d.—The Beaten Plate of Rupees 400 from the fund, and 75 Rupees each Subscriber, for all horses that have scored their distance during the meeting to be weighted, by the Stewards.—*Heats 1¼ miles*

Mr. D. Forbes's G. A. H. Brian O'Linn 1—1
" Vibart's B. C. H. The monkey.....2 drawn

A match for 500 Rupees H. F. weight for inches—2 miles.

Mr. Hunter's B. A. G. The Pippen
" D. Forbes B. C. H. Bankrupt

The Pippen paid H. F.

D. H. SHAW.
Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Clunes, 12th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Deacon, 2d En. Regt.
Lieut. T. Livery, Pioneer Battn.
Lt. Col. J. Williams, H. M. 2d or Queen's Royals.
Lieut. Sullivan, N izam's Service.
Actg. Asst. Surgn. Wm Leggett.
Actg. Asst. Surgn. James Morrison.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. Fawcett, 1st Rt. L. Cy.
Asst. Surgn. Wm Carstairs.
Lieut. R. Warden, H. Ar.
Captain John Clunes, 12th Regt.
Lt. T. B. Tucker, Line Adjt. Rajcote.
Asst. Surgn. James Stewart, 2d Extra Bn.
Ensign J. W. Hockin, 18th Regt.
Lieut. W. M. Coghlan, Horse Arty.
Captain W. Spratt, 4th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 19th—French Brig Dilegent, A. Gattier Com. from Bordeaux, 14th Sept.

20th Arab Futtulkhire. Mahomud Amin, Nacqudah, from Pulo Penang 12th Dec.

Do. Ship Charlotte, T. Hector, Com. from Rangoon, 22d Jany.

23d Cutter Luizza, L. R. Raux, Com. from Colombo.

25th Portuguese Ship Anund Pursad, Joaõ Ricardo Gomes, Com., from Macaõ 23d Nov.

Do. Brig Hamoody, Ham udbhoy Meya Nacqudah, from Siam, 2d Dec.

26th. Brig St. Sebastino, from Macoa 24th Dec. 1827 and Goa 16th February Joze Francis de Oliveira, Commander.

Passenger per Brig St. Sebastiano.—Bishop F. Mellitin.o.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 22.—Ship Earl Kellie, Peter Broadfoot, Com. to Nicobars and Rangoon.

Do. Turkish Brig Futtay Sallum, Syed Mahomud Nacqudah to Surat.

23d Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang, to Tankara Bunder.

24th Dutch Barque Rajah Wali, Patrick Rough, Com. to Java.

Do. Brig Grecian, James Allen Com., to Liverpool.

25th French Brig Le Voltiguer, T. A. Auger, Com. to Bourbon.

Passengers by Barque Rajahwali.—D. Munro, Esq.
By Brig Grecian.—Mrs. Baxter and 5 Children, Doctor Dodd.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Duke of Bedford for London.
Margaret, for ditto.
Hebe, for ditto.
Clairmont for ditto.
Edmonstone, for China.
Solimany, for ditto.
Gloriozo, for the Eastward,
French.—Deux Charlin, for Marseilles,
Arabs.—Monsoory, for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.

Duke of Bedford, Margaret, Hebe, Alacrity Mountstuart Elphinstone, Lady Fevers ham, Cleveland,

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Helen, Castlereagh, Gloriozo, Hamoody Byramgore, Oscar, Bannerman, Earl Kellie, Asia Felix, Ann, Prince of Wales, Lowjee Glenelg, Charles, Forbes, Solemany, Milford, Illustre Almeida, Prome, Caroline, Edmonstone Clairmont, Colconda, Cartha, Samdany, Belle Alliance,

Mansoory, Mudenhun, Futaysalam.—

H. C. Cruizer Nautilus,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY — 6th Ship Malvina, Captain, J. M' Dermott, from Bussorah 16th Nov. Bushire 3d December, Bombay 4th, Quilon 11th, Point de Galle 21st January and Pondicherry 4th Feb.

— 8th, — Ship Pacific, Captain J. Woothen, from Calcutta 29th Jan.

— 9th, — H. C. Ship Parmelia, Capt. J. Wimble, from Calcutta 21st Jan. and Vizagapatam 2d February.

— 10th, — H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain C. Biden, from Calcutta 1st February.

— 12th, — Ship Circassian, Captain G. Douthwaite, from Trincomallee 7th February.

— Do. — Brig Highland Chief, Captain J. Hall, from Vizagapatam 8th February.

— Do. — H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. Stoddart, from Trincomallee 9th February.

— 13th — Ship Indiana, Captain Webster, from Port Louis 29th December.

— 14th, — Ship Frances Charlotte, Captain J. Talbert, from Port Louis the 17th December.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Parmelia, for Madras.—Mrs. Underwood, J. A. Dalzell, Esq. H. Orr, Esq. Major Smith, and Mr. Grant.

For England.—Mrs. Ellerton, two Misses Ellerton, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Miss Mackintosh, three Masters Mackintosh, Miss H. Hooper, Mr. W. Kemp-land, three Europeans, and one Native Servant.

Per H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, for London.—Honorable Mrs. Elliot; two Misses Elliot; three Masters Elliot; Sir Roger Martin; John Trotter, Esq. H. Muudy, Esq., Colonel Tidy; Lieutenant Tidy; Captain James, Insane Invalid; Mr. Erskine; Miss Erskine; two Masters Erskine; and three Misses Erskine.—*For Madras*; Honorable Mr. Elliot.

Per Circassian.—Mr. A. Steel, Mr. Close, Mr. Trubodear, and Miss Martin.

Per Highland Chief.—Captain Charles W. Eaton, Master Attendant Coringa.

DEPARTURES.

FEBRUARY — 9th Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans, for London.

— 10th — Brig Resource, Captain W. Harrington, for Masulipatam and West Coast of Sumatra.

— 14th — H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. Stoddart, on a Cruize.

— Do. — H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain C. Biden, for London.

The Robarts sailed on the 1st for London.

Per Robarts.—Mrs. William P. Muston; Mrs. Major Denty; Mrs. J. Becher; Mrs. Major Taylor; Mrs. Rawlings; Miss Anne Maria Davies; Mrs. Mouat; Major General Sir Thomas Reynell, K. C. B, H. M. 71st Foot; John Hayes, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; William P. Muston, Esq. B. M. S. Apothecary General; Major Meade, H. M. 88th Foot; Colonel Kennett, 37th Regiment; Major Denty, 53d Regiment; Lieut. Budd, H. M. 14th Foot; Lieutenant Johnson, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Daniel D. Fernandes, Esq.; Dr. McIsaac, Bengal Medical Service; Dr. John Harcourt, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Lieutenant W. V. Jillard, H. M. 16th Lancers; John Becher, Esq.; John Rawlings, Esq.—Bowles, Esq.; Misses Louisa Denty, Louisa Godoy, Emma Taylor, Caroline Taylor, and Agnes Taylor, Jane E. Stack, O'Cell, Mary C. Becher, Louisa E. Becher, Anne Benchamp, Eliza Currie, Amelia Mary Anne Muston, Flora Harrington Muston, Jessy F. Muston, and Mary J. Muston, Margaret Irving Maria Mouat, Clara Mouat, and Harcourt Masters George Percy Muir, John Hayes, Charles Henry Rawlings, Frederick R. Stack, and John Becher.—*European Servants.*—Charlotte Jones, Mrs. Mitchell, and John Smith.—*Native Servants*—Hackam, Uddah and Carseem.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. C. Biden.
Ship Malvina, Captain J. Mc' Dermott.
Ship Pacific, Captain J. Woothen.
Ship Parmelia, Captain J. Wimble.
Ship Hercules, Captain Wilson.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Ship Clarissé, Captain Partarrian.
Ship Jeune Laure, Captain C. Langlois.
Ship Medi terranean, Captain W. Burchett.
Ship Henry Porcher, Captain R. Jeffery.
Brig Enterprize, Captain R. Cook.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Captain C. Robertson.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY. 1.—Brig Phoenix, E. R. Aitken, from Akyab 21st January.

2. Ship La Belle Alliance, H. Hunter, from London 1st September, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras 21st January.

— Brig Fredrick, John Maber, from Rangoon 15th January.

4. H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, J. H. Johnston, from Amherst Town 27th January.

Passengers per Ship La Belle Alliance, from London—Captain and Mrs. Jervis; Mrs. Hunter; Messrs. Cornish and Adams, Civil Service; Mr. Todd, Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant Douglas, H. M. 44th Regiment.

From Cape of Good Hope:—Mr. Jennings, Civil Service; Mr. Overton, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 3d Regiment.

From Madras:—Messrs. Greig and Carlowe, Free Merchants.

Per H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise:—*J. H. Johnston, commander.*—*From Amherst Town*:—Mrs. Johnston; Mrs. Squire; Captain Campbell; Captain Bruce; Major Boyce and Mr. Grote, and two Children; Honble Mr. Melville; Dr. Callender.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY. 31.—Arab Ship Cauder Moydeen Bux, Cheena Tumbey, for Judda.

February 2.—Ship King George the Fourth, Abraham bin Jaheer, for Mocha and Judda.

3. Dutch Bark Deidericka, James Hector, for Batavia.

3. Ship Cathe rine, John Mackintosh, for London.

7. The English brig Minerva, Captain John Norris, for Amherst Town.

The American brig Bramin, Captain A. T. Leach, for New York.

Vessels expected to sail shortly:—Ship Barretts Junior, A. Shannon, for London—Ship Palmira, J. Lamb, for London—American Brig Mars, J. H. Titcomb, for Boston—Brig McCauly, J. Aitken, for Madras and Coast—Ship Lady East, Charles S. Evans, for China.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington, C. Chapman, for Madras:—Captain and Mrs. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, and three Misses Tyler. *For London*:—Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Caroline and Frederick Hutchinson; Mr. C. Hutchinson; Mrs. Maxwell and infant; Mr. Bailes, H. Bailes, Eliza Bailes; James E. Bailes, E. F. Bailes, and C. A. Bailes; Mrs. Kerr, Samuel Swinton, Esq. and Master C. S. Hogg.

Per Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, for Nicobars and Rangoon:—Captain Land, and Mr. Sandey.

Per Ship Resolution, T. Binny, for the Coromandel Coast:—Mr. French, and Mr. Mackenzie.

Per Brig Colonel Young, W. W. Quick, for Singapore:—Charles Thomas, Esq. and Miss Thomas.

Per China:—Master John Hyndman.

Per Dutch Bark Diedericka, James Hector, for Batavia:—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and family; Messrs. Davidson and Paine.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH 1828.

(Continued from the last Page.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

On the 2d February, at the Residency Nagpore, the Lady of Dr. Wylie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

None.—

DEATHS.

On Colabah, after a short illness, Ensign William Johnson, of the 20th Regiment N. I. on 17th December last, much regretted by his brother officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

In Camp at Kolapore on the 12th instant, of remittent fever, Ensign Nicholas Monk Spance, 24th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, most sincerely regretted by his brother officers and friends.

On Sunday the 17th instant, Mrs. Thereza Goge, aged 28 years.

On Friday Morning the 22 Instant, Mr. Gabriel Martings, Aged 43, late a Compositor in the Bombay Gazette office, leaving a disconsolate widow and child to deplore his irreparable loss.

Madras.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 25th January, the Lady of Charles Guichard, Esq. of a Son.

On the 5th February, at St. Thomas's Mount, the wife of Laboratory Sergeant R. Thomson, Artillery Depôt, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Arcot, on the 28th January, by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, F. Killockley, Barrack Serjant of Arcot, to Miss Margaret Gardner daughter to the Garrison Serjant Major of Vellore.

At the Mount, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop Francis Dickson, Esq. Paymaster 39. M. 41st Regt. to Margaret, only Daughter of the late W. A. H. Bainbridge, Esq. of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 31st January, Pierre Charles, the infant Son of Charles Guichard, Esq.

On Monday, the 4th instant, Duncan Charles, the infant Son of Henry Atkinson, Esq. aged 7 months, and 24 days.

On the morning of the 5th instant, near Salem, and on her way from the Neilgherries to Madras, Jane, the beloved wife of Captain H. Coyle, of the 29th Regiment Madras N. I.

On Monday, the 4th instant, Duncan Charles, the Infant Son of Henry Atkinson, Esq. aged 7 months and 24 days.

Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 31st January, the Lady of Joseph Dorin, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 1st February, the Lady of Major Fendall, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st February, the lady of Lieutenant Joseph Corfield, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d February, the lady of James Bridgnell, Esq of a son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 5th February, the lady of P. Turnbull, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 1st February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph R. Henderson, Mr. John Saunders, to Miss Ann Charlotte Herman.

At Calcutta, on the 2d February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. William Peat, Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Louisa McKeney.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 4th February, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, Captain Peter Butler, to Miss Eliza Faddy, eldest daughter of S. Faddy, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 20th January, Henry Cooke, Esq. aged 59 years and 29 days.

At Calcutta, on the 1st February, Master, William Davis Donovan, Son of Mr. J. Donovan, aged 12 years.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, February 6.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities. viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint A. Mellor, Magistrate of Madura.

The H. C. Ship *Princes Charlotte of Wales*, Captain C. Biden, sailed late on Thursday evening for England.

Passengers from Madras:—Mrs. Hadow and Child, Mrs. Savage and Miss Compton and Mr. Grant, Civil Service.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Feb. 2, 1828.

BUY.		SELL.
26	4 Remittable Loan, (Prem).....	25 8
0	2 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Dist.....	0 0
0	0 New ditto.....	Disct. 0 2

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL.
5,200	.....	5,100

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Ct.
Ditto on Private Bills.....6 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....5 Ditto

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11 a 2 0
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98 0
	On Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	91 0 a 92 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

24TH JANUARY 1828.

Mr. A. J. Colvin, Member of the Mofussil Special Commission, Acting under the Provisions of Regulation I. of 1821.

31ST JANUARY, 1828.

Mr. R. Barlow, Senior, a Member of the Mofussil Special Commission, Acting under the Provisions of Regulation I. of 1821.

Mr. G. T. Bayley, Collector of Land Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties at Ghazeepoor.

Mr. W. T. Toone, Collector of Shahabad.

Mr. A. Trotter, Collector of Behar.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. H. Lushington, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. G. Alexander, Head Assistant to the Board of Revenue, in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. W. Faue, Collector of Midnapoor.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. J. Dunsmure, Collector of Banda.

Mr. J. G. Wyatt, Collector of Suhuswan.

Mr. R. Cathcart, Collector of Jaunpoor.

Mr. H. M. Parker, Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 31ST JANUARY, 1828.

Mr. R. Mitford, Senior Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. W. Cracroft, Second Judge of ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. C. W. Steer, Senior Judge of ditto ditto of Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. Lambert, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto of Patna.

Mr. W. Lowther, Third Judge of ditto ditto of Benares.

Mr. Lee Warner, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. R. M. Bird, Fifth Judge of ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. C. W. Smith, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Shahabad.

Mr. J. Ewing, ditto ditto of the City of Patna.

Mr. T. P. Marten, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Burdwaun.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie, ditto ditto ditto of Ghazeepore.

CALCUTTA 2D LOTTERY OF 1828.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Friday, February 1, 1828.

PRIZES.

No. 3646 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 22 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4108 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1828.

PRIZES.

No. 1140 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1522 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

The Fancy Dress Ball to the Earl and Countess AMHERST will take place, we learn, on the 25th instant. The decorations, we understand, are to be of a very splendid order.

In a paper lately read before the Medical and Physical Society by Mr. TWINING, on the utility of hot and vapour Baths, the benefits are pointed out, of the general employment of Humaums, not merely as conducive to comfort, health, and luxurious enjoyment; but as remedial in cases of disease—as rheumatism, congestions, and obstructions. The grand media by means of which morbific agents come to affect the general system, are the skin, the lungs, and the stomach. Of these, the former has comparatively occupied the attention of the Pathologist in a less degree. Of late years, however, the importance of greater attention to the state of the skin has been emphatically recognised by CURRIE and others; but by no writer has the extraordinary sympathy between the external surface of the body, and the internal organs (more especially the biliary) been more clearly and forcibly elucidated, than by Dr. JAMES JOHNSON.

The existence between different, and often distant parts of the body, of certain sympathies or consent of parts, has been demonstrated from the most remote antiquity. It has never been satisfactorily explained; but of the fact itself there can be no doubt, and it is familiar to the practitioner in the course of his daily practice.

Often, instead of looking to this original grand cause, the superficial observer is impressed only by the serious or appalling effect upon an individual organ, which he considers as the cause, without sufficiently adverting to the atony or loss of tone of the extreme vessels of the surface, the original cause of the mischief. Accordingly, all his remedies are, perhaps, directed towards the organ which has become diseased from its sympathy with the surface, while the state of the latter is comparatively neglected.

Not only do the diseases arising from the sympathy of internal organs form an important and complicated class, but the skin itself is subject to a variety of affections—some of them of a very formidable nature. In both, the use of the Oriental Bath would prove highly beneficial; and to many they would be valuable, as giving the means of prevention.

There can be no doubt, then, of the great desirableness of establishing Humaums in Calcutta. It is supposed that the cost of erecting a suitable range of buildings for the purpose would not exceed twenty thousand rupees. This, we suspect, is too low an estimate of the outlay required.

Though at a time of depression like the present, when the necessity of economy, it not of retrenchment, in every department, is generally felt, any project requiring considerable disbursments may be apt to be more coldly received than at a more flourishing juncture; still we hope that the proposal under consideration will not be allowed to drop into that oblivious limbo into which so many Calcutta projects are too liable to sink.

Nor is the subject one that concerns Europeans only; the wealthy Natives, who throw away hundreds of thousands upon a paltry nautch, by building arange of Humaums for the use of their poor and afflicted countrymen would bestow their money upon an unquestionably worthy object, and one the good of which would be permanently felt.

Lord Hastings.—The scite for the Monument and Statue to be erected in honor of the Marquess of Hastings, has been fixed upon by the Committee, and will be near the iron gate in the inclosure of Tank-square, facing the Government House.

It is intended, we believe, that the Monument shall be in the form of a temple, and built of stone, contrived in such a manner as to protect the marble figure from the corroding influence of the seasons in this climate.

Those interested in the subject will be glad to know something of the statue, the sculptor, and the progress that has been made in its execution. The late John Flaxman, Esq. Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, and author of the inimitable outlines illustrative of the works of Homer, Æschylus, and other ancient writers, was the Artist employed—and on our arrival in England, in June 1826, Mr. Flaxman had almost finished two models for selection. He had some time before waited on Lord Hastings, to obtain a sitting, or a cast from his features, but his Lordship was so highly satisfied with the celebrated bust of himself by Nollekins, that he preferred the head of the statue being copied from that. It is indeed a most admirable head, and the likeness very strong. Accordingly the Sculptor proceeded in his work, and made two sketches—both excellent—but the one finally approved, was admitted by Mr. Flaxman himself, to be the most simple and noble in design. It was a plain figure, with a military cloak,—and a scroll in one hand. The model stands about three feet high, raised upon a square pedestal, which is adorned with allegorical basso relievos.

Whilst we are on the subject of the statue of Lord Hastings, we may be permitted to say a few more words about the artist. It was our good fortune to see him frequently at work upon the model, and to witness the last touches which he gave to it. No man could be more accessible, or ever communicated his knowledge with less reserve than Flaxman; and many an hour have we listened with delight to his enthusiastic expositions, and his remarks on the peculiar merits of the different schools of art. He loved, in his old age, to dwell upon his youthful career in Italy; he was full of amusing anecdote, and sagacious observation. He was unquestionably, says Sir Thomas Lawrence, the first epic sculptor of the age, and nothing has been done, since the time of Phidias, which can in any degree be compared with his Shield of Achilles. The design was made for Rundell and Bridge, and they have finished several copies of it in silver and gold, at two thousand guineas each. One of them was disposed of at the late Duke of York's Sale, and it was very perfect. The work is taken from the 18th book of the Iliad, and is thus described:

"In the circular compartment, which forms the centre, is represented the Sun in a quadriga, in alto-relief, surrounded by various constellations, on a celestial planisphere. Round this are described, in successive groups, the marriage procession and banquet,—the quarrel and judicial appeal,—the siege and ambuscade, and military engagement,—the harvest field,—the vintage,—shepherds defending their herds attacked by lions,—and the Cretan dance. The waves of the sea form the border of the shield." The weight of the shield is nearly 700 ounces.

For a person of Flaxman's professional distinction in the midst of London, he passed his time in a most retired and unobtrusive manner. He was domestic and unexpensive in has habits, and during his latter years rarely moved from home. In the winter months, this great man used to sit in his studio upon a common piece of board, laid over the open end of a cask, in which he kept his coals to supply the little iron stove that stood near him. His stature was small, and his body rather deformed, but he was endowed with a mind of most extraordinary powers. The defects of his persons, however, were soon lost in the admiration which his conversation excited. We have heard Sir John M——, tell an anecdote of him strongly in point. Lady M——, had met him in company at, we believe, the Duke of Bedford's and had involuntarily expressed some repugnance at his personal appearance—but soon afterwards, hearing how admirably and eloquently he conversed, she said eagerly—"Do introduce me to him, Sir John, he is an angel!" Mr. Flaxman was between seventy and eighty years of age when he died, and so suddenly and unexpectedly did this event take place, that only a few days previous to his death, which was brought on by the excitement of cold on an asthmatic complaint, it was agreed that we should go together to one of the Lectures at the Royal Academy, but on the very morning of the appointed day, he unfortunately died.

Happily the model of the Statue of Lord Hastings was finished, and the workmen had commenced upon one of the most beautifully pure blocks, of marble that we have seen. The same people are completing it who have finished the best efforts of their master, so that there need be no apprehension about its being adequately executed, and worthy of the illustrious personage it is intended to honor. The height of the statue is about seven feet, and, together with the embellished pedestal, will stand about twelve. It was expected to be finished in the spring of the present year, and intended to be exhibited at Somerset House, before being dispatched to India.

The object of Mr. Twining's Paper on the Oriental Vapor Baths, or Humams, is to engage attention to the necessity of establishing good and commodious Baths of this description in Calcutta, and he is desirous to point out the benefits that may be obtained by the employment of these Baths generally, as an expedient of comfort and luxury, as well as for the cure of many diseases.

We highly approve of an establishment of this kind, and shall willingly use our best endeavours to promote the success of any plan that promises to fulfil the important objects in view. It is understood, that the cost of erecting a suitable range of buildings, for the purposes required, will not exceed twenty

thousand rupees. This sum may be easily raised by a Subscription, consisting of one hundred shares, at two hundred rupees each. But this is a point, which may be more conveniently discussed at another time. It will be enough at present to give an abstract of Mr. Twining's sentiments on the subject in question.

He states, that such Baths are more requisite in Calcutta than any other part of the world, in consequence of the humid atmosphere and variable temperature of Bengal, especially at the conclusion of the rains and commencement of the cold weather. The author proceeds to point out the estimation in which this description of Bath was held by the Romans, being considered as the means of imparting strength to the constituuion, and pliability and vigor to the limbs, the tepidarium forming a requisite appendage of the Gymnasium. In proof of which he alludes to the construction of the Gymnasium of Caracalla; and he states, that the Public Baths were in those days looked upon as one of the means of preserving public health, and were resorted to at that period with the greatest benefit, not only for prevention, but for the cure of diseases. He further observes, that much reliance has been placed in the use of Vapor Baths as a remedy in disease, from the time of the Romans down to the present day, they being now used, not only in Europe, but by the Indians of North America, as appears by Captain Franklin's account of his overland journey to the Polar Seas. Captain Franklin his given an interesting detail of the method those Indians employ to procure Vapor Baths, which were used by them with much success in the cure of disease. It is surprising that, while at the present day, Vapor Baths of different sorts abound in every considerable city in Europe, the capital of the British Empire in the East is not provided with one. There is certainly the Armenian Bath, but it is not always available for the use of Europeans, and it is altogether inadequate to the wants of the community.

The great benefits which follow the employment of these baths, are ascribed to the prolonged period of bathing, during which the person breathes a warm steam while he is shampoed and washed; by which means obstructions to the free course of the blood are removed, and the circulation equalised to a degree that cannot be accomplished by any other mode of bathing.

The use of oil applied to the surface of the body when in the vapor bath, according to the custom of the Romans, is alluded to, with regard to its qualities, as a cosmetic for those in health, and as a method of taking off internal congestions when employed by persons suffering from the early stages of some diseases. And the author is of opinion, that the judicious use of the Humam may prevent the occurrence of several diseases which are specified. The natives of India frequently have recourse to the external application of oils for the same purposes, and with them also the custom seems founded on experience of its general utility.

The author gives the following extract from M. B——ll, in proof of the great importance of regulating the action of the skin. "If, "instead of taking the stomach, liver, "or bowels, and continually harping upon "them to the seeming exclusion of adequate "consideration towards other parts of our "frame, any one would take the skin as his "object of care, his practice would have "equal success, and his cases and facts be"come soon as numerous, while his con"nexion with general science would be more "intimate than those, whose attention is ex"clusively directed to any one organ. Re"pressed action of the skin influences the "health of every part of the body.

The efficacy of the Humam in the cure of Rheumatism is generally acknowledged, and the author states, that he has known it used this season for an obstinate Rheumatic affection in a person who was almost helpless, and he was cured by one application of the bath and shampoing. But in very old cases of Rheumatism, such speedy recovery is hardly to be expected. The same means are also proposed for the relief of the early stages of congestion in the lungs, which occur at the commencement of the cold season, and are attended with pains referred to the Trapezii, and other external accessary muscles of respiration, on the upper and back part of the chest, and which he thinks are not unfrequently the preludes of pulmonary consumption. In some cases of engorgement and induration of the spleen, great benefit has been derived from the remedy now under consideration. It is said to be an auxiliary of great value in the treatment of those cases, more especially if employed when the disease is not of many months duration, and the patient's constitution not exceedingly reduced.

The Oriental Bath seems most requisite at the conclusion of the rains and commencement of the cold season, when almost every body feels the effects of a humid atmosphere in this variable climate, whereby the circulation on the surface, which had been excited to the greatest degree through the hot weather and rains, is suddenly repressed, and the fluids forced on the internal organs. Whence arise the frequency of abscess of the liver, and other internal parts, inflammation and ulcerations of the great intestines, and consumption. These are the diseases to which young persons are subject about November and December, when their health has been impaired by the previous season. And we have too many occasions annually to witness how persons more advanced in life, pine away and die at the same season without much actual disease. Persons of more robust frame, do not resist the abrupt changes of temperature of this humid atmosphere in the beginning of the cold weather, without feelings of inconvenience. The strongest complain occasionally of more or less uneasiness, some internal pain and fullness with sharp stitches in the side or liver, and a dry uncomfortable itching skin. These are the milder indications of those changes which in a more severe degree, are attended with internal abscesses, which are found to occur in persons whose constitutions are but little impaired by disease, or by the exhaustion of the previous rainy season.

The author further recommends the Oriental Bath as infinitely superior to the ordinary warm bath, in its effects, as a restorative after fatigue from prolonged bodily exertion; and also in that lowness of spirits with lassitude and depression of mind, which follow intense application to business or profound study; and he states, that there is no resource for relieving those who are suffering from the above causes, which effects so completely a cure as this mode of bathing. It renews mental alacrity and cheerfulness. and restores muscular vigor and pliability of limbs to a degree that cannot be equalled by any other means.

Foreign News.

LETTER FROM M. EYNARD TO THE GREEK COMMITTEE OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

"PARIS, SEPT. 6.

"Gentlemen,—I take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you the following information.

"Count Viario Capo d'Istria writes me from Corfu, on the 8th of August,—

"The Greeks, on hearing of the signature of the convention of 6th of July, have recovered their hopes,—the people are mad with joy: the spirits, of the Turks of Albania are proportionally depressed.

"'The steam-vessel which left Zante on the 3d of August, has brought us the official despatches of Lord Cochrane's Capture of a corvette of 24 guns and a galliot.'

"'Count Capo d'Istria adds—

"'I have received the happy intelligence of the cessation of all disturbances at Napoli. I hope that punishment will be inflicted on the promoters of them. Ibrahim, after an unsuccessful incursion, has returned to Modon.'

"I have just received many details respecting the troubles at Napoli; the disturbances, which have prevailed for the last ten months in that town at length have ceased, and peace is again established.

"General Church has succeeded in causing possession to be taken once more of the fort of Palamedes, and the brave Colonel de Heidec has been named for its Governor.

"All this information is 15 days more recent than that which was brought by Captain Maillet.

"The French fleet has been signalled off Corfu: it will there join the English squadron; and at the end of August these two fleets will steer to the Archipelago. The Russian fleet, which started from Portsmouth with a fair wind, will not be long before it makes its appearance in the Archipelago.

"The moment of the liberation of Greece is approaching: still we cannot conceal that under her existing difficulties delays are to be apprehended, which are very alarming. If benevolence can make some further efforts, the succours which it would afford to the Committee of Assistance would be of essential use in supporting the Greeks until their destiny should be definitively settled.

"*I can affirm with the utmost certainty*, that the three great Powers will see with pleasure this last sacrifice made to humanity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

"J. G. EYNARD."

BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured with Buenos Ayres Journals *(La Gaceta Mercantil)* to the 7th September, which is two months later than the intelligence from that quarter *via* England. The files are so imperfect, that we cannot extract from them any thing like a connected view of political events, but we gather from articles in almost every paper, that the war with the Brazils still continues, so that the statement of a treaty having been actually concluded, must have been erroneous. The very last paper we have the 7th September, adverts to the continuance of the war, and in a Number for the 29th August, the Editor repels with indignation some accusation of the Brazilian journals, that the Republic had been begging a peace of the Emperor. Such being the state of affairs, it is not very probable we think, that Don pedro will return to his European dominions.

In one of these journals, mention is made of the rumour of the capture of an Argentine Privateer, by an Imperial Schooner; and it would appear, that the belligerents were carrying on a war against each others commerce, with privateers of all descriptions, for it has been found necessary to fix a minimum of tonnage at Buenos Ayres, for vessels to be allowed letters of mark, and that minimum is 25 tons! The regulation is stated to be enacted for the purpose of repressing the abuses which have arisen in the species of petty warfare to which we allude.

We observe several English advertisements in this Paper. One of these announces, that a subscription has been raised for the relief of distressed Englishmen in the country.

Bengal Chronicle and Hurkaru Feb. 6th.

GREECE.

[FROM THE GAZEITE DE FRANCE, SEPT. 10.]

PARIS, SEPT. 9.—His Majesty's ships Trident, Breslau and Provence, sailed on the 15th August, from Algiers for Milo. The Scipio, destined for the same place, was on the 16th of August between Sicily and Malta. The French squadron was to be at Milo on the 25th August at the latest. The English squadron was already in those seas. The Russian squadron has been seen passing the Strait. We may calculate that the naval forces of the three Powers would be assembled, and ready to act in the Levant at the beginning of this month.

We already know that intimation has been made to the Pacha of Egypt, that they would not suffer any more reinforcements to pass which he may wish to send to Greece; and that Russia, on its side, had signified to the Porte, that the least thing that should happen to the Ambassadors or subjects of the three Powers, at Constantinople, would be the signal for the entrance of the Russian army into the Ottoman territory. A Russian fleet is before the Bosphorus in the Black Sea.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.]

CEPHALONIA, AUGUST 9.—(*Private Correspondence.*)—The number of Turkish vessels, of war to the westward of Peloponnesus, including the Egyptian vessels, is twenty-seven; but their commanders, who are generally Europeans, cannot induce the Turkish officers and sailors to put to sea to meet Admiral Cochrane, whose name they pronounce *Cochremian* which signifies the *brave par excellence*. They have remarked, moreover, that this brave officer appears every day with his single ship, or accompanied, at most, by one or two others, and they believe that it is an ambuscade in order to entrap them. The Turks who were left by Redschid Pacha in Livadia, have retreated into the town of Solona. The Greeks have attacked them on all sides; and as there is no fortress in Livadia, they were obliged to gain the heights in the neighbourhood of Salona, which, on one side, are bounded by the sea, and, on the other, are surrounded by steep mountains. All Western Greece is again up in arms. The news that the European Powers have interested themselves at length in the affairs of Greece, confirmed by a Circular that Mavrommatis, the Minister of Finance, addressed to his countrymen, has restored the courage of the Chiefs, who have hitherto remained in the mountains. They have now descended into the plains. Thus, in all Western Greece, there are no other Turks then those shut up in the fortresses of Lepanto and Missolonghi.

PORTUGAL

There is an illness among the British troops at Lisbon, which may thin their number soon. It is a sort of ague or fever, caused by the use of wine in the morning, which sours on the stomach and causes disease. In this country, where a pint of bad wine can be procured for 2d., it behoves the Commander-in-Chief, if he values the health of the soldiers, to keep them at some sort of exercise in the morning and evening, so as to prevent their spending much time in the wine houses, especially from this time forward, when the price of that liquid will, in consequence of the vintage, grow much less then it now is.—*Letter from Lisbon in a Morning Paper. The Morning Chronicle Sspiember* 12.

We have just seen some mercantile letters from the Leeward Islands, which give a most unfavourable aspect of the state of public feeling in most of the islands It appears beyond all doubt, from these letters, that the colonists are getting very impatient of the restraint necessarily imposed on their commerce, and that American emissaries are constantly holding out to them, even in public companies, the advantages which would result fom their declaring themselves independent of England. It is also said that considerable reinforcements of King's troops will be required before six months to insure the security of at least one of our most valuable islands.—*Sunday Times.*

Miscellanea.

LINES ON THE MEDAL ORDERED TO BE STRUCK AT PARIS, IN MEMORY OF MR. CANNING.

BY HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

Too oft the Sculptor's art has snatch'd from dust,
And on the medal stamp'd a guilty bust;
With abject skill a Statesman's name engrav'd,
Deck'd with the symbols of some Realm enslav'd,
Some fetter'd nation he had help'd to bind,
Some succour lent to subjugate mankind:—
Not such the tribute, Canning, paid to thee!
The pure, spontaneous homage of the free.
This medal bears to future times the date
When fled the phantoms of "immortal hate!"
A rival nation wove its civic palms,
And trac'd that legend which her tear embalms;
A foreign tongue records thy glorious fame,
And foreign crowds repeat a stranger's name,
Who mark'd for liberty no narrow space,
But meant the blessing for the human race;
Shed on no scanty spot one partial ray
From the full blaze of philosophic day,
But gave to moral good an ampler scope,
And call'd the drooping Universe to hope!
Not England solely wrapt for him in gloom—
Ah, more than England weeps upon his tomb!
Along the sunny shores the Tagus laves,
Or where pale Freedom kneels on Grecian graves;
Or in the Western World, where slav'ry flies,
And, hail'd by him, its young Republics rise:
Man in each clime, triumphant or oppress,
Shall bind this medal to his beating breast.
Clasp'd as a shrine, where France her off'ring laid,
And first the sacred rite of freedom paid.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED BOYSTONE, CAMBRIDGE, AUGUST 31.)

"This neighbourhood has been thrown into great agitation, in consequence of Mr. M'Adam, that valuable member of society, having met with a most serious and dangerous accident. On Monday evening while inspecting the formation of a new piece of road, in this vicinity, the horses of the phæton, in which he was driving, took fright, and ran off. In attempting to escape from the carriage, Mr. M'Adam leaped out, and though he alighted on his feet, the shock was so great, as to produce a complicated fracture and dislocation of the ankle joint, and in the consequent fall, he also received a very severe contusion of the head. He was conveyed to the Red Lion Inn, and Dr. Crispin's assistance was immediately procured. The accident was, however, considered to be of so bad a nature, that an express was sent off for Sir Astley Cooper, who being in the country, Mr. Wardrop left town with all possible expedition, and has, we are happy to say, expressed a favourable opinion as to the ultimate termination of his case. No person is entitled to more consideration in suffering from an accident of this kind than Mr. M'Adam, as, besides adding materially to its comforts, he has eminently diminished the dangers of travelling."—*New Times, Sept.* 1.

Agreeably to Mr. Peel's Act, the Jury Lists will be placed on the doors of the several Churches and Chapels throughout the kingdom, (for the three first Sundays in September. Gentlemen liable to serve on Juries will do well to inspect the same, to see that their names, residences, titles, and qualifications, are properly specified. In the event of any inaccuracy an appeal may be made to the local Magistrates at their Petty Session, which will be holden on a day specified at the head of such lists. Should this not be attended to, great inconvenience may be occasioned, as there can be no other appeal but at the Session of Assize.

NOVEL CASE.—John Coombs, who lately made a hasty marriage, was brought up last week, in custody, he having been arrested by the staff of the South Devon Militia, as a deserter from that regiment. It appeared, that in the year 1821, he was a private in the regiment, and was out during the period of training and exercise. Subsequently, in the same year, he was committed to the county goal, by the civil authorities, on a charge of having committed a burglary in Norley-lane, and having been tried for the offence, he was convicted, and sentence of death was recorded against him. The sentence was commuted to two years' imprisonment, which he accordingly underwent. At the expiration of the term, he was discharged as he conceived a *new man*; and his *former self* who was in the militia, and had committed the burglary, being dead in the eye of the law, he thought his *new self* at liberty to embrace a new profession. He accordingly entered into the naval service, in which he remained until the *Victor* was paid off a short time ago. The very day after his marriage, he was met and recognised by one of the staff of the regiment, who immediately took him from he care of the white sergeant, into his own custody, as a deserter from the regiment. The question which thereupon arose for the decision of the Magistrates was, whether the judgment of death passed upon him had not rendered null his previous engagements, and amongst others his obligation to serve in the militia? This being a novel case, the Magistrates have referred to the learned Town Clerk, W. H. Tomkin, Esq. for his advice, and in the mean time the bridegroom has been suffered to return to the arms of his Plymouth bride.—(*Journal.*)

AMERICAN GRAND JURIES.—An entire new mode of selecting Grand Jurors is directed by the Act of 16th of April, 1827 This Act directs the supervisors of the respective counties, at their annual meetings, to proceed to select the grand jurors for such county, for the next; for which purpose, they are to prepare a then list of grand jurors to contain not less than double, nor more than four times as many names as the whole number of grand jurors required by law to be summoned in such couty, for all the courts of oyer and terminer and general sessions of the peace, to be holden in such county during the year following such meeting; and they are strictly enjoined and required to select men of approved integrity of sound judgment, and well-informed. The clerks of the respective counties are to place these names in ballot boxes, and, at the drawing of the petit juries, are to draw from the boxes 24 names each; and panels of the names so drawn are to be given to the Sheriffs, to summon them as in case of petit jurors. No person is to serve on more than one grand jury, for that year. In the city and county of New York, the members of the common council are, ex-officio, the supervisors, and are to meet for the purpose of selecting the jurors, on the *second Monday in July in each year*. In this county there are twelve courts of general sessions, and four courts of oyer and terminer, in the course of the year. Under this Act therefore, the common council must on the day appointed, proceed to select not less than *seven hundred and sixty-eight*, nor more than *fifteen hundred and thirty-six* grand jurors for the year next ensuing such election.—*New York Paper.*

NEW MODE OF DECIDING ON A VERDICT.—The glorious uncertainty of the law is proverbial; verified by the experience of thousands

of litigious clients, and worshipped by a crowd of professional gentlemen. In the Jury-room, however, it seldom happens that doubts are raised as to the question of *law*, it being the province of Judges to expound our statutes; but it is a circumstance of frequent occurrence, that our Juries differ in opinion as to facts, and their various bearings on the case they have to decide. We have heard of conscientious Jurors being locked up without meat or drink, for 24 hours, and of some, where unanimity was impracticable, being marched to, the verge of the county for dismissal; but we never till now heard of a Jury making their verdict contingent upon the *tossing up a halfpenny — head or tail!* Yet such was actually the case at Beaumaris on Saturday last. In the case, Lord Newborough v. Spencer and Hughes, the Jury retired; and after a deliberation of nearly two hours, finding they were not likely to come to a unanimous opinion, mutally agreed to *toss up* on which side the verdict should be delivered! This fact was stated *on affidavit*, on the following Court day, and formed one of the grounds for a new trial. As we have elsewhere intimated, we purpose giving in our next an accurate report of the trial, by which our readers will be able to form an opinion, whether another ground urged for a new trial, that the weight of evidence preponderated in favour of the plaintiff, be correct or otherwise.—*Chester Chronicle.*

First Vessel direct from Calcutta to Leith.—On the 12th of February the Louisa Mackie, of Leith, arrived at Calcutta, and the cargo was soon disposed of in the usual way. Some time previous, the accounts of the re-action in the trade of this country had arrived, and the disastrous consequences excited some uneasiness, and were even slightly felt in that remote quarter of the globe. Freights were lower than they had been for a considerable period. For hard goods only 4*l.* was offered, and for soft goods no more than 5*l.* or 5*l.* 10*s.* could be obtained. Some owners preferred having their ships lying by for a time to sailing for such rates. While perambulating the streets, in his palanquin, according to the custom of Europeans, Mr. Mackie was particularly struck with the general appearance of the city. The houses are finished in the most splendid style of eastern grandeur. There are vivant spaces between the buildings, which are filled with evergreens, beautiful flowers, and the richest odoriferous shrubs. Mr. Mackie, in short, considers the imposing title of "City of Palaces" as well merited by Calcutta. Having got her cargo safely aboard, the Louisa sailed on the 4th April. On reaching St. Helena the Captain visited the tomb of Napoleon, and fain would he have possessed himself of a slip of the yew which overshadows the sequestered grave of the warrior, but from the vigilance of the guardians, he found that this was not to be easily achieved. The Louisa sailed again on the 12th July, and, after a prosperous voyage, arrived safely in Leith harbour on Wednesday night. Mr. Mackie has brought home a number of both natural and artificial curiosities. Among these are a variety of images—sacred symbols of adoration in Hindostan—of all sizes, from two inches to upwards of five feet. They are made of some mixture of valuable metals,—they differ only in size—are all in a recumbent posture, with arms folded across the breast and every countenance is darkened with an ascetic gloom. But the Captain has brought home another collection, highly interesting to all classes of learned men—that is forty two statues of the *castes* and grades into which the inhabitants of that great continent are divided. They are all in the costumes in which they appear, when following their avocations, or discharging the public duties of their orders. Mr. Mackie has a high opinion of Indian sculpture. He mentions particularly the case of a dwarf. He was twenty-two years of age, and hardly thirty inches high, and has in the likeness a shrivelled left leg and mis-shapen foot; the form and shape of the eyebrows, the colour of the eyes, the mustachios, the nice resemblance of the features, were so happily caught and so accurately delineated, that when placed together, something more than a cursory glance was essential to discriminate the "real Simon pure." Hence the persons who see these statues have as good an idea of the appearance of the *castes* or grades, as if they saw them on their native soil. The Louisa is a handsome brig, a good sailer, above 200 tons burden, and it will long be recollected that she is the first vessel which has arrived in Leith direct from India.—*Scotsman.*

Captain Parry's Expedition.—A letter dated Hammerfest, April 24, 1827, from one of the crew of his Majesty's ship *Hecla*, speak with the greatest confidence of their ultimately attaining their object. The writer, previous to this expedition, was 14 years in the East India service, and consequently apprehended he should not be able to bear the cold; but it seems his fears were ill-founded, for the sharp air had the effect of making him not only look, but feel quite young again. He speaks in the highest terms of Captain Parry, whose only study, he says, is to make his men comfortable. None of the crew have had any salt meat yet, the beef that was shipped at the Nore being quite fresh. They term it "a fine *full-belly voyage*." The lapland ladies paid the ship a visit, and appeared highly pleased. There are but few inhabitants, and one of them is a Scotchman. On the 24th they had their rein-deer alongside, and all their water filled fit for sea.

Removal of Quarantine Restrictions—The serious delay and inconvenience which the numerous shipping trading here from the Mediterranean have so long sustained by being obliged to wait the return of the post from London (notwithstanding, within the last few years, the principal officers of the customs at this port have accelerated the transmission of the quarantine papers, and issued in each case, the order for the release of the respective ships immediately on the arrival of the post, although at a most inconvenient hour), we are most happy to say, with the exception of Turkey and Africa, are now entirely removed, by an Order in Council, dated on the 27th ult., from all vessels arriving from the dominions of France, Spain, Italy Austria or Sardinia; provided a medical officer, who is to be stationed here for that purpose, finds that all the persons on board are in good health, and that no danger is to be apprehended from any disease of a suspicious nature as to infection having prevailed on board during the voyage; and provided certain enumerated goods, if any such are on board, are accompanied by a certificate, to show that they are not the produce of Turkey or Africa; and all vessels from the lazaretto ports of Malta Ancona, Venice, Messina, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste and, Marseilles, are to be treated in the same manner, provided their cargoes were taken from the shore and they being clean bills of health.—*Liverpool Commercial Chronicle.*

Love and Madness.—Tuesday a fashionably dressed female residing in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, applied to the Magistrate at Hatton Garden, for a warrant against a person living in May Fair, who had threatened her life. She said that the individual of whom she complained had paid his addresses to her for upwards of three years, when, for certain reasons, she broke off the match, and had declined to see him again. He however, wrote such pressing letters to her, requesting an interview, for the purpose of entering into an explanation, that she consented to meet him in the neighbourhood of Russell Square, and finding she was still determined not to be his wife, he drew a pistol from his breast, and swore he would murder her, unless she gave him the promise of her hand in marriage. Frightened almost to death, she held out favourable hopes to him, and promised to meet him on a future day; but, as she had not fulfilled her promise, she had received several letters from him, requesting an interview. Her admirer, however, finding all his attempts to procure a meeting fruitless, had sent her a letter, assuring her that he would take her life on the first opportunity, although knowing, as he said, that his own would be forfeited in consequence. He disclaimed any feeling of auger or vengeance towards her! but said he could not bear the idea of another possessing her whom he adored. Since she received that letter, he was constantly parading up and down the street in which she resided, and with a pistol in his hand, and he was fearful that she would fall a sacrifice to his violence. Mr. Laing said, that enough had been stated, and instantly granted a warrant for the apprehension of the individual complained of.

The following very remarkable circumstance has been communicated to us by a correspondent, who has nothing credulous or gossiping in his nature, and who, from the numerous inquiries he has made on the subject, is willing and able to instruct its accuracy. In the year 1796 or 7, the late Mr. John Wylie, in Wylies, parish of Dornock, paid a visit to a friend on the English side of the Solway Frith, and while returning home, attempted to cross by a well known ford, about a mile or so to the Eastward of Bowness. He travelled on horseback, was well mounted, and knew the time precisely of low water; but an intense frost lay on flood and field, and in the course of a very few hours, the process of crystalization had gone forward so rapidly, that the ice, which deeply incrusted the sand banks and crackled under his horse's hooves, stretched even far into the middle of the frith. With much difficulty he groped his way through the river Eden, and, on reaching the Esk, the air became so cold, and the atmosphere so hazy, that his senses were not a little bewildered. His gallant steed, unlike his wont, evinced great reluctance to proceed, and though admonished by both whip and spur, went forward at a very lagging pace. This, to the rider, seemed an ominous circumstance, and while pausing to reflect on his situation, the sagacious animal turned gently round of own accord, and appeared much more willing to retreat then advance. This incident, trifling as it was, determined Mr. Wylie to resign himself entirely to the guidance of his horse; but he had not proceeded far in the backward route, when he heard the distant sound of waters, and ascertained, by more than one indication, that the flood tide, unstayed and unrebuked by the frost, was advancing with its usual fearful rapidity. His situation was now perilous in the extreme. Placed, in a dark night, between two rivers, neither of them deep, yet sufficiently dangerous—with an ocean-tide in the rear that has overwhelmed hundreds in he course of centuries, he literally knew not where to, flee or to look for aid; to reach the English coast by out-galloping the tide, was an utter impossibility, even if the Eden had not intervened; and after commending his soul to Divine Providence, the bewildered traveller took his station on the largest and thickest sheet of ice he could find, in the hope rather than the expectation, that it would haply float him to dry land. The poor animal proved by its trembling, that it shared deeply in the fears of its master, and endangered the safety of both by its restlessness, as the wind whistled louder and louder, and the waters approached nearer and nearer, until spray and head-wave foamed, and rushed, and lashed round its sides. Still Mr. Wylie, who had previously dismounted, stood unmoved at the extremity of the reins, and after a very brief space, he not only heard the ice "break up," but felt that he was fairly under weigh. The strong swell impelled the voyagers rapidly forward, but before they arrived at Tardeff Point, a distance of at least three miles, the slippery raft unfortunately separated, leaving the yeoman standing upon one fragment, and his companion upon another. When the tide began to ebb, the icebergs floated in a contrary direction, and while again sailing rapidly with the stream, the horse passed his master at a little distance, and neighed so loud that it was perfectly obvious he saw and recognised him.—His share of the iceberg was either the largest, or from some other cause, it floated fastest; but both at length were safely landed on the Cumberland coast, about half way between Bowness and Candornack, and at the distance of a quarter of a mile from each other. Their meeting was necessarily a very happy one, and though they had drifted altogether above eight miles, neither had sustained the slightest injury, beyond what arises from numbness and cold. On finding his way to the nearest inn, Mr. Wylie interested the owner's feelings by relating the wonderful escape he had made, and before tasting a morsel himself, saw his steed rubbed down and suppered in a style that would do honor to the grooms at Kew Palace. The animal had always been a great favorite but the above adventure tended so much to enhance his value, that his master was often heard to say, that no vile dog or carrion crow should ever tear the flesh from his bones. And this resolution he kept so religiously, that "Rattler," on his death, was buried at the bottom of a sunny knoll, and the decent ceremony honored with a tear, as grateful as ever dropped from a human eye.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Correspondence with the Moon.—The astronomer Gruithuisen, who maintains that he has discovered, by his telescope, such marks of artificial construction in the moon, as could only be the work of intelligent beings like ourselves, is even of opinion that a correspondence with them might be established. His plan is similar to one communicated many years ago by Gaus to Zimmerman, namely, to erect a geometrical figure on the plains of Siberia; since a correspondence with the Lunarians could only be begun by means of such mathematical contemplation and ideas as we and they must have in common. It is but right to notice, however, that Noggerath, the geologist, while he does not deny the accuracy of the descriptions published by Gruithuisen, contends that all these appearances are owing to vast whin dikes, or trap veins, rising above the general lunar surface.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

The Blind Traveller.—The University of Cambridge has recently been visited, for the first time, by the celebrated blind traveller, Mr. Holman. This gentleman, who had the misfortune to lose his sight about fifteen years since, has subsequently attained a degree of distinction in the literary world, which persons in full possession of all their organs might well be proud to reach. With an intrepidity which the present age must wonder at, and which posterity will hardly believe, he explored his way through Russia and the heart of Siberia without permanent guide or companion. No one can have enjoyed the pleasure of his society without being astonished at his exquisite tact, and the intelligence of his observations on character and manners. His address in collecting the most minute information, and his power of retaining every detail, by his unassisted memory, so alarmed the jealousy of the late Emperor Alexander, that he caused him to be arrested as a spy, and conveyed by force beyond the boundaries of his dominions. He examined with the most scrutinizing attention many of the curiosities reserved in the public receptacles of this University, and will probably be able to give a far clearer idea of the value and interest of these collections, than the larger part of those strangers who merely visit them to dispel the languor of *ennui*. Mr. Holman, we understand, will very shortly leave this country for the coast of Africa, and it would be a singular circumstance to all but those who have seen that gentleman, or perused his works, if our knowledge of the interior of that mysterious continent was to be first completed by the reserches of a blind tourist.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, August 30.

Of the numerous theatrical establishments in this city, are two conducted quite differently from any thing we have in England, viz.—the Theatre Le Comte, and Café de la Paix, Without a visit to the latter, the stranger in Paris cannot form a complete idea of the public enjoyments of the lower classes. This Theatre, the Café de la Paix (formerly the Theatre of the Duke of Orleans) is situated in one of the angles, and forms a constituent part, of the Palais Royal; the interior is about the size and shape of the Haymarket—a deep pit, two rows of boxes, but no gallery: along the pit, longitudinally from the orchestra, eight rows of tables stretch to the centre of the boxes: the covers of the tables are polished slabs of dark marble; by the side of each row of tables are collateral ranges of forms, stuffed and covered with green velvet; the boxes are also strewed with marble tables, round and small, and with velvet covered stools. At these tables the spectators, having been admitted without any charge, take their seats, and enjoy their evening refreshments—coffee, beer, eau de vie, wine, and cakes. The house is filled an hour before the curtain rises, with a most diversified audience, amusing themselves with the substantial pleasures of eating and drinking—old soldiers, apprentices, children, old women, waiters, grisettes, females of all sorts—wives, widows, and maids—with a pretty considerable sprinkling of those *filles publiques*, who are neither wives, widows' nor maids. The ear is filled with an universal buz of many noises—the chattering of women, the tinkling of glasses, the crying of children, and the whizzing of corks: yet the moment the bell announces the commencement of the performance, all is hushed—the waiters retire, the conversation pauses, the children dry their eyes, the tippler lays down his brandy, and the gossip gives her wearied organ of speech a ten minutes' rest, to gaze and hear, while some couple of short-petticoated, up-to-the-top-of-their-noses-painted, actresses, croak alternate stanzas of some homely *chanson*, to the accordant slapping of the spectators' fingers on the marble slabs; or, as Tommy Moore has prettily written it—

> When maidens sing sweet barcarolles,
> And Echo sings again;
> How sweet, amid our pots and bowls,
> To *look* and *listen* then.

The entertainment generally consists of a number of one-act pieces, interspersed with duets. The performance is (considering the nature of the establishment) of a very respectable quality, the scenery handsome, and the dresses appropriate, and some times rich and elegant. The dramas abound with those humorous touches of character, and smartisms of dialogue, that delight the translating faculties of your London dramatists, and the coarse but lively fancies of the Parisian rabble. They make excellent play-house audiences—so willing to receive pleasure, and so easily pleased. The entrance of a new character is a matter of considerable interest; a decent joke throws them into fits of laughter, and a tolerable song excites an universal call of "*Bis! bis!*"—(a second time)—"they'll roar ye like any sucking dove"—but generally to no purpose; for the standing order of the house appears to be, to get through the performances as quick as possible, and to leave the intervals between the pieces as long as the audience will allow, with the view of giving them time to drink enough between the periods of acting; and, indeed, by spinning out the space, to make them call for more refreshments than they originally wished or wanted. It is quite a scene to see a poor devil of a play-goer, who, for the purpose of witnessing a favorite drama, has mastered the price of a half-cup (demi-tasse) of coffee, or a *petit verre* of brandy (about two thimbles full, imperial measure), to see him come in just as the curtain drops on the end of one performance; he sits himself down, with about twenty minutes of expectation before him, to spread over his quantulum of refreshment—he looks about the house and sips—he glances at the curtain, and sips again—he twists himself in his seat, sips a third time—his brandy is now almost gone; the knowing waiter eyes his clothes and his motions—the expectant looks at the orchestra—not a soul in it—no sign of the coming piece—raises his glass to his lip, and beholding the little left in it, lays it down again with a look of vexation. The waiter offers to fill again—*pas encore.* No! the last and first glass had taken his last sous—he can't afford another glass. Another anxious gaze at the stage—not a symptom of incipient representation—not even the shadow of an undulation of the curtain—not a bright female eye, that signal of preparation, peeping out through the well-known little hole. In a fit of anger, the poor play-goer, with a most mechanical unconsciousness, swallows his last drop—the waiter seizes the glass, offers to fill it again.—No—"Then you can't stay, there's company waiting for the seat—*voila des Messieurs Anglais*—no drink no play"—and out my poor lover of the drama is walked instanter, with a *sacre diable*, just as the fiddlers are tuning, and the curtain is waving, preparatory to the developement of his much-wished *Vaudeville!* The receipts of this establisment are very considerable, though arising solely from the profits on the sale of liquors; and this for two reasons, namely, that they charge double the price demanded in other Cafés, and as each set of spectators generally stay only for a single piece, the house is filled with customers six times or seven times a night.

In the Theatre Le Comte, a very small house, the pieces (lively farces) are played by boys and girls about ten years old, and in general very ably, especially by the boys, of whom there are half a dozen, each of whom might pass for young Rosciuses in England, not merely in tragedy, where every schoolboy who can look bloody-minded, or can rant a speech and kick out his leg and arm, may display; but in comedy—the painting of a passion, a face without a heart, of which most young people have scarcely an idea—in the expression of humour, in the delivery of a joke, in every variety of comic character—in the peevish old man, the scheming servant, "the clown unread, and half-read gentleman,"—in the shrug, the stare, the stride, these little players "suit the action to the word and the word to the action," with an accuracy of conception, and a natural spirit of tone and gesture, that would reflect credit on the exertions of older comedians. I understand the theatre is always supplied with clever performers, whether it is that the French have a natural tendency to humour—*natio est comidia*—or that constant practice can lead to excellence in any intellectual exercise in which general talent is perseveringly devoted to a particular object. The performances are very well attended, and clear a round sum annually to the proprietors.

SINGULAR COMBAT WITH ROBBERS.

(*From the Journal des Debats.*)

About ten years ago nothing was heard of but the robberies and stoppages that occurred in the passes of the Pyrenees. Above all, about the period of the fairs at Pau and Oloran, it happened that men, at other times accustomed to contraband trade, united in arms, in order to plunder the wealthy merchants passing into France. Under such circumstances, a merchant, named Benito-Marton, was stopped in one of the passes, not far from Gabas, by four men, armed with fusils and pikes. Two of his servants who preceded him had been already

stripped, and compelled, in order to save their lives, to crouch down on the ground, with their heads covered with a cloth, and one of the robbers kept them, with his gun, in this position, while the rest journeying without distrust, led a mule laden with 22,000 francs. All of a sudden two men appeared before him, with their guns presented, and demanded his money. The Spaniard gave them his purse, which contained twenty francs, in different coins; but not satisfied with that sum, the robbers approached the mule, and were preparing to unload it, when Benito, who kept his presence of mind, thought he heard his servants, who followed him at some distance. At that moment began a contest, perhaps without example. The intrepid Spaniard seized with one hand the robber by the neck, who threatened his life, with a pistol presented to his breast, and turned aside the murderous weapon with the other, and as the other robber menaced him with his gun, if he did not quit his companion, he had the address to use the one robber as a buckler, and to turn him in every direction, in order to shield him from the other. This terrible and singular scene continued for half an hour. At length his shouts were heard, and the two foremost Spaniards contrived to break from their confinement, and come back to the assistance of their friend. Two of the brigands stopped them, and in the mean while the other domestics came up. Benito still embraced the robber, whom he used as a rampart. The robber, who had hitherto kept steady, made a last effort to deliver his friend. Benito divined his intention, the shot was fired, and the malefactor fell, and rolled into a ravine; he attempted to rise, but Benito crushed his head with a piece of rock. The other robbers then took to flight and threw away their arms. Two of them were seized and condemned to hard labour for life. In their confessions they pointed out, as their accomplice, an individual belonging to the district of Assap; it was he who fired the musket. He has for a long time escaped, but justice has at length reached him. At the meeting of the *Cour d'Assizes* of the *Basse Pyrenées*, on the 24th instant, the six Spaniards came forward to bear witness against the prisoner; and although he was begrimed with filth since his arrest, and had on a handkerchief which covered part of his face, the two servants, who were first, declared that they perfectly recognised him. Every eye in the Court was turned with lively interest on Benito Marion, whose courage enabled him to escape so great a danger. He is a man yet in the flower of his age, of a fine figure, tall, and athletic. The prisoner endeavoured in vain to parry the charge made against him. His absence from the district at the time of the robbery—his connection with the persons already accused, and other evil doers, and a number of other circumstances, weighed down all his endeavours, those of his Counsel, and he was found guilty, and condemned also to hard labour for life.

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.

M. Comte, one of the editors of the celebrated political journal the *Censeur*, and the author of an elaborated *Treatise on Legislation*, has just published a *History of the National Guard of Paris*. A detailed account of the original organization of this corps, and a narrative of its conduct, from its institution to its extinction, must comprise a memoir of the most interesting events of the revolution. As such, M. Comte has treated the subject. Being intimately acquainted with several of the chief actors in the revolution (particularly with General Lafayette), and having access to several unpublished memoirs of its most interesting periods, he has introduced a good deal of new information into a portion of history already known in extensive detail. The National Guard was established by the citizens of Paris at the beginning of the revolution, and immediately after the demolition of the Bastile. It consisted of 60 battalions. General Lafayette was the first to suggest its organization and was elected its first commandant. The institution soon spread to other towns in France. Its original object was to preserve internal order, to protect the National Assembly, to secure the execution of the law, and to abstain from politics. On the 14th of July, 1790, it confederated with deputations from all the corps of National Guards in France. Till after this period the National Guard had not been acknowledged by the Legislature, and possessed no general uniform. The part that it played in subsequent transactions is detailed with great method and striking accuracy by M. Comte. Our limits will only permit us to extract the following interesting account of its conduct on the return of Buonaparte to Paris after his defeats in Russia and at Waterloo. At that epoch, and on the occasion of the late review, it assumed a political character wholly inconsistent with the professed object of its institution:—

The army which Buonaparte had led into Russia perished entirely. He exerted himself in forming a new one to repel the innumerable forces of the Allies, who were preparing to attack him in the centre of his empire. The war no longer had the object which it had had at the time of the first coalition. It was not now a question of extinguishing the principles of liberty and equality, and overturning popular institutions, dangerous by their example to the arbitrary Governments of Europe. Kings, to secure the accomplishment of their designs, had inspired their people by promising them liberty, and while the German nations marched in the name of their rights and independence, France was about to exhaust hers in maintaining a prince *parvenu*, and in giving kingdoms to his august brothers. To sustain this ignoble quarrel, and to bring succours to the grand *feudatories* of the empire, the National Guard was called under arms. It was promised that they should not go beyond the frontiers; but this promise was no better observed than had been all those derived from the same source. The ordinary contribution not sufficing, the mayors received directions from him who had chosen them, to do him homage with the goods of their communes. From this moment every body was bound to make voluntary gifts; the proprietor learned with surprise that the Government accepted the gift of his horse; members of the councils-general of departments, which were not yet assembled, learned from their prefect with no less surprise, that they had voted, in the name of the cultivators, the offer of the horses employed in agriculture, and that their offer was accepted; in short, patrons advocates, notaries, learned that his Imperial and Royal Majesty designed to accept the pecuniary succours which they had never offered. These miserable resources were insufficient to arrest the course of the armies which were marching to overthrow the dynasty *Napolionienne*; it was necessary to convoke the corps of mutes, and demand new contributions. But, to the great astonishment of Buonaparte and his courtiers, this corps, which had not spoken a word for fourteen years, recovered its speech, and for the first time dared to talk of liberty. It was abrogated, and some of its members were threatened with being shot by way of good example. Thanks to the inexhaustible clemency of the Imperial and Royal Majesty, they were not shot. Before their return to their departments, they were to present themselves at Court and receive a lesson. On their arrival, the august monarch foamed with rage; he walked the room *à grand pas*, and stamped with his foot. He recovered for a moment, and pronounced this discourse, which Fontanes had not yet polished. It merits to be preserved, were it only to teach young poets, who aspire to take nature for their guide, how they ought to make their heroes speak:—

"There are among you factious and bad citizens. You are not the deputies of departments:—me alone—I am the only representative of the people. This throne is only wood covered with velvet:—the throne is me—I put myself at the head of the nation, because the constitution of the state becomes me. Supposing even that I do wrong, you ought to abstain from reproaching me publicly: it is with the family, and not before all the world, that *foul linen is washed*; moreover, France has more need of me than I have need of France."

Buonaparte had left only a few garrisons in Germany, and the coalesced Powers, more united than at any former epoch, advanced with an army which extended from Switzerland to Holland. The whole French army was not enough to stop the invasion; it was not possible to detach a part of it to keep guard in the cities. However strong the repugnance to arming the citizens, it was imperative to decide on giving them arms.

On the 8th of January, 1814, the organization of the Parisian National Guard was decreed. The division established by the law of the Directory was in great part preserved. This Guard was divided into 12 legions; the legion was composed of four battalions, and of 20 companies. The corps of the National Guard observed for a line of circumspection the territorial delimitation of the circles and quarters. The National Guard received for superiors and chiefs, dignitaries of the highest class. It had for General-Commandant the *ci devant* King of Holland, afterwards created King of Spain and the Indies, and now become King *in partibus*. It had for Aides-Majors-General, the Grand Chamberlain Count de Montesquiou, the Chamberlain Duke Montmorency, and the Count Hullin, Commandant at Paris; it had for Chef d'Etat Major, the Master of Requests Chevallier Allent; for Adjutants-Commendant, it had the Duke de Brancas, Count de Germains, Chamberlain, and Tourton, banker: the Colonels of legions were the Duke de Choiseul for the first; the Count Rognault de Saint Jean d'Angely for the second; Baron Hottinguer for the third; Count Joubert for the fourth; Count Marenais for the fifth; the Marquis de Fraginer for the sixth; (these two last have become officers of the *Gardes du Corps*); Count de Brevanes for the seventh; Richard Lenoir, manufacturer, for the eight; de Graville for the ninth; the Duke de Cadore, for tenth; Acloque, son of the commandant of the old National Guard, and Claude Salleron, leather dresser. I cite these names, to prove to men who see a revolutionary institutionary institution in the National Guard, such as the empire left it, that they are in a complete illusion. In its regeneration this Guard has nothing which ought to alarm them: we find among its officers, Kings, Dukes Marquisses, Counts or Barons only. Certes, it was not then a *guarde bourgeoise*, as M. the Count Corbierre and M. the Marquis Peyronnet said with the intent of doing it injury. If we encounter here and there names of a merchant or manufacturer, it is because in a city like Paris it is very difficult to shun them all. It is requisite to assure ourselves of the services of the inhabitants of the fauxbourgs of St. Antoine and St. Marteau; and the language of a Duke or a Marquis would not have been, perhaps, the thing in the world most proper to excite their anthusiasm.

The 23d, Buonaparte essembled, in the gallery of the Museum, all the noblesse whom he had put at the head of the National Guard. This scene was right well prepared,—no more discourse *improvisé*,—no "foul linen to wash." So, when he appeared holding in one hand his Imperial spouse, and in the other the hope of France, every body was moved. Each man saw in an instant that the quarrel was growing serious, and that the Government was no longer sure. The Commandant General, despaired of retaking his kingdoms; the Grand Feudatories foresaw the loss of their fiefs, the Chamberalins doubted the duration of the ante-chambers, and the Local Commandant saw, in perspective, half-pay. At these terrifying thoughts all visages were whelmed with tears,—every body sobbed,—it was a spectacle to cleave the heart. However, when abundant weeping had restored to each one the faculty of articulating a few words, counsel was had as to the means of safety. The august Emperor spoke with a noble familiarity to his faithful creatures. He took them affectionately by the hand, and recalled to their recollection, that their first duty was to kill themselves for his sacred person. They were sensible of this mark of tenderness, and to prove their acknowledgments they promised that they would make the *pekins* march into the fire.

Meantime armies advanced upon the territory. Buonaparte set out to put himself at the head of his own, leaving to his brother and his courtiers the care of organizing the defence of Paris. In order to excite the enthusiasm of the Parisians, the Imperial dignitaries, in grand costume, and followed by their numerous *lacquais*, repaired in pomp and with much clatter to the palace of Luxembourg. But for the dejection and mournful silence of the population, one might have asked if the parades of the theatre had displayed themselves in the streets, or if this was a day of carnival. To these means the Grandees of the empire added another: they dared to have the air of the *Marseillaise* sounded in the streets; but instead of the terrible close with which fierce and independent voices called upon the citizens to arm in the stormy times of the revolution, agents of police cried at the corners of the streets, accompanying their hoarse voices with a Barbary organ, "Frenchmen, let us obey!"—(*Francais obeissons.*)

Though a great part of France had by this time passed under the yoke of foreign armies the population of Paris was far from apprehending that itself was exposed to the same destiny. The journals which the Government had usurped took as much care to deceive it, as they had taken to deceive the enemy. The armies of the coalition were already in the plains of St. Denis, and Paris was ignorant of it. There was a belief that a little detachment had made what was called a point, and had not the power of retreating. To account for the precautions which the security of the city demanded, there was manifested a fear that in the great movements of the armies there might escape some little corps of the enemy, which might fall into the middle of the capital, much as stones fall from the moon. To prevent accidents of this kind, the National Guard was armed; to some were given guns, to others pikes. All the pieces were not of one calibre, and it was necessary to make three kinds of cartridges, 20 to the pound for regulation fusils, 30 for foreign ones, and 42 for carbines and fowling-pieces. The grenadier companies took the costume of their first formation; the National Guard did the service of Paris almost entirely. It did what was called the *service of honour*, that is to say, it mounted guard at the Tuileries for King Joseph (become Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom), and at the Hotel de Ville. It affected equally the service of order and security. It had the guard of the mayoralties, of the houses of arrest, of the Treasury, of the bank of France, and of the Mint.

The 18th, a troop of unhappy prisoners was made to defile on the Boulevards in the most deplorable state. The Government had depicted the army of invasion as a rabble of barbarians, who confounded everything in fire and blood. It expected, by parading these prisoners covered with rags, to inflame the population against them, and at last to furnish a triumph. It was deceived in its calculations. The Parisian only saw in this prisoners suffering men, and ran from all quarters to give them bread or money. The National Guard escorted them, but without that, they would have been no less secure. there was not an individual who had an idea of insulting them.

The approach of the foreign armies quickened the labours of genius. Palisades were put up wherever it was possible to place them. Entrenchments were formed on all the points where they were useful; the National Guard received cartridges, and upon the demand of the Minister of War, it was charged with supporting the posts of the barriers of the East. Twenty-four barriers, which opened into vicinal roads, were shut up. The keys were returned to the local commandant. Seventeen barriers, of indispensable use by day, were shut during the night. There remained only a small post of the line to defend the works. At the moment when the allied armies began their approach to Paris, the National Guard had to fulfil painful, but highly useful functions. These armies drove before them, multitudes of peasants who fled terrified, and brought, with their wives and children, the little which they had been able to save of their cattle and moveables. They sought refuge in Paris, persuaded that they would not be exposed to the same dangers as in the fields; but on their arrival, they found the gates shut. The local commandant, habituated to military rigours, and viewing the laws of humanity in the rules of discipline, considered Paris as a place of war. He would let none enter without infinite precaution, and treated the unfortunate who presented themselves with excessive hardship. The National Guard had thus to strive against the brutal disposition of the military police, and the natural impatience of the fugitive families, exposed with their little luggage to the danger of being swept away by swarms of Cossacks. Their zeal and perseverance succeeded in procuring the admission and accommodation of the distressed. On the night of the 29th the Officers of the National Guard inspected the barriers, and saw the service well performed. The 30th, at dawn, the *rappel* called the citizens to arm—the enemy was approaching the gates. The French army retreating before them, had taken positions on the heights about Paris. The roar of cannon was heard. In a few moments the battalions were formed. The entire of the National Guard was under arms; a part were ready at the barriers to encounter the enemy; the rest kept order within.

Buonaparte, at his departure, had left his wife and son, and not being able to give them an Imperial guard, he had put them under the protection of the officers of the National Guard. He had named King Joseph Commandant-General, with whom he had associated for this purpose the high and powerful seignors of his court. At the moment which announced the approach of the enemy, the wife of Buonaparte packed up and departed, carrying off her son. Thus disappeared the precious *depôt* confided to the care of the National Guard! King Joseph, General Commandant, &c., fixed a bellicose proclamation on the walls of Paris, terminating in these words:—*Parisians, fear nothing: I remain with you!*" and he decamped, bearing off his packages. The inhabitants of one fauxbourg wished to hang his Majesty for desertion; but they did nothing, from the assurances they received that the august Prince went to seek reinforcements. The most interpid defender of the Imperial Government was the Count Regnault (de St. Jean d'Angely), Chief of the 2d Legion. He conducted it to the harrier of Clichi; there having perceived the enemy, he turned his bridle, and made off at full gallop, pursued by the hooting of the National Guard. The officers of his staff were not slow to follow his example—the night following every one of them had disappeared. These intrepid courtiers and magnanimous princes fled, as robbers at the appearance of the gendarmes.

The National Guard was then left to the command of honourable merchants, in whom it could place full confidence, and men, the most distinguished for industry and commerce, served with the zeal of old soldiers. On the day of the 30th, the National Guard, seconded by the *elevés* of the Polytechnic-school, and the old invalids, occupied and defended the heights of Belleville, Menilmontant, Roumainville, Saint Chammont, and Montmartre. It sustained the fire of the enemy's artillery during the whole of the day. In the evening it was understood that the French army had capitulated. On the night of the 30th they were embarrassed by the light of the officers. They showed their devotion and zeal, but none of the enthusiasm of the first years of the revolution. There was no longer any liberty to defend; Buonaparte had succeeded in attempts against it more fatal than any with which the allied Kings had dared, in their wrath to threaten. The noble sentiments had withered during fourteen years of corruption, baseness, falsehood, and despotism. The resistance of the National Guard had no other result than to give to the dignitaries of the empire time to pack up and manage their flight. This done, the city was delivered over, and they burried the dead.

(*To be continued.*)

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR IN 1640.

A scarce tract in the British Museum, bearing the above title, gives a curious account of this annual scene of metropolitan amusement and vice in the days of Charles I.:—

"Let us now make a progress into Smithfield, which is the heart of the fair; where in my heart I thinke there are more motions in a day to be seene, than are in a terme in Westminster Hall to be heard. But whilst you take notice of the severall motions there, take this caution along with you—let one eye watch narrowly that no one's hand makes a motion into your pocket—which is the next way to move you to impatience," and adds, as a convincing proof that thieves and pickpockets abounded as much then as since at these sort of places,

"The faire is full of gold and silver drawers; just as Lent is to the fishmonger, so is Bartholomew Faire to the pickpocket; it is high harvest, which is never bad but when his cart goes up Holborne."

"As a specimen of this, at a period much earlier, viz.—the reign of Elizabeth, the German traveller Heutzner describes himself with a friend going to see the fair proclaimed—the Lord Mayor then rode into Smithfield in his formalities on horseback, attended by the usual retinue of City Officers. After proclaiming the fair, a number of lame white rabbits were let off among the crowd, which it afforded fine sport to the younkers to catch. The strangers stood laughing at this amusement, and on coming away he informs the reader with a peculiar simplicity of manner, that his friend found his pocket had been picked of all it contained. We

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH 1828.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

Resume our quotation from the tract; it gives the following lively picture of these depredators:—

"The City Marshalls are as dreadfull to these younkers, as the plague is to our London actors: that, restrains them from playing, and they hinder those from working. You may quickly know these nimble youths, and likely find them very busie-bodyes in quarrells which nothing concerne them; and sometimes with their wenches, for the most part, to be found in a croud, or throng of people. For the latter, they have a habit of walking up and downe the fair very demurely; the end of their perambulation is to be taken by some country gull, or City coxscomb, and your arm is no sooner in one of their pluckets, but their's is as nimble in one of your pockets." Of the shows he speaks as follows; (they appear to have consisted, as since, of puppet-shows, tumblers, and posture-masters; exhibitions of sleight-of-hand tricks, low gamblers, and others.)

"It is remarkable, and worth your observation, to behold and heare the strange sights and confus'd noise in the faire.

"Here, a knave in a foole's coate, with a trumpet sounding or on a drumme beating, invites you, and would faine persuade you to see his *puppets*; there, a rogue like a wild woodman, or in an antic shape like an incubus, desires your company to view his motion. On the other side, *hocus-pocus*, with three yards of tape or ribbon in's hand, showing his art of *legerdemaine*, to the admiration and astonishment of a company of cockoloaches. Amongst these you shall s-e a grey goose-cap (as wise as the rest) with a what do ye lacke, in his mouth, stand in his boothe, shaking a rattle, or scraping a fiddle, with which children are so taken, that they presently cry out for these fopperies; that all these taken together make such a distracted noise, that you would thinck Babell were not comparable to it. Here you will see you gamesters in action; some turning a *whimsey*, others throwing for pewter; who can as quickly dissolve a round shilling into a three-halfpenny saucer."

MAGNETISM OF LIGHT.

The rays of the sun, when passed through a lens, cause a variation in the magnetic needle of two or three degrees. And it also appears when the focal rays are passed through different coloured glasses, and made to impinge on the side of the wax surrounding the needles, that they have different effects on the opposite poles. The blue rays formed in this manner, attract the south pole and repel the north. The blue and violet ray produces a variation of several degrees, when directed to the south pole. The rays of the sun, whether undivided or separated by the prism, do not appear to exert their influence long on the magnet, in producing a variation; and this arises from the effects of the solar beam being suddenly diffused over the whole needle.

The New Times September 5.

PUNS.—Puns do not deserve the reproaches heaped upon them; they enliven society; and we have heard hundreds of them in companies where no pocket was ever picked. Bad or good, here are two:—In a party, chiefly of Medical Gentlemen, discussing the power of animals to communicate hydrophobia, it was asserted by a learned Doctor, that the infection had been communicated in one instance by a Duck. Many inferences were made from this fact, till an extra-professional visitor observed, that the strongest lesson he could draw from it was, to "beware of *Quacks*".—The visitors assembled a few weeks ago at Maynooth College, at the usual triennial visitation; after business was concluded, and an hospitable snack had been done justice to, the Lord Chief Justice went to walk in the garden with some of the Professors. Lord Norbury, wishing to go, went in search of his brother judge, directing his steps towards the garden, where he found him busily engaged in the Abbe——'s flower plot, examining some specimens of the Frenchman's rearing; and seeing him surrounded by the Professors, he clasped his hands, and vehemently exclaimed, "Oh, Heavens! what will Parliament say when they learn that the Lord Chief Justice has been discovered in a *Plot* with the Professors of Maynooth College!"

The following instance of ingenuity in a spider, which was witnessed by the writer of this article, will not be uninteresting:—A web was observed to be tightly stretched across a garden path, about five feet in breadth, the retinulated portion occupying the centre, and one of the principal threads, to which this was attached, had a vertical direction; upon examining in what manner this was fastened to the ground, it was found that the ingenious insect, instead of having permanently fixed it to the gravel path, had coiled it round a stone, a little larger than its own body, and had raised this about a foot from the walk, where it was swinging in the air, giving the necessary degree of tension to the net-work of the web, but not affording a sufficient resistance to the wind to occasion its destruction.—*Monthly Magazine.*

[illegible]M, JUNE 5.—INDIAN REMAINS.—In the course of last week, some workmen employed in repairing the road, from Beverly to Manchester, discovered several skeletons, which are supposed to have belonged to the aborigines of our country. A correspondent who visited and examined the location on Saturday last, gives the following particulars:—"The bodies (eight in number), were found a little below Chapman's corner, on the left side of the road, opposite the school-house. They lay about two feet below the surface, with their heads towards the rising sun. The soil above them had no appearance of having been disturbed, a black line of mould about eight or ten inches below the surface remaining perfectly distinct. Our informant was unable to obtain a skull, and of course could not determine with certainty to what species of the human race, or to what variety, if the human race is to be considered one species, they belonged. The pelvis, thigh (femur), bones of the leg (tibia and fibula), and the indestructible os cocygis, were of the usual size and form. Under one of them was found a square bar of wrought iron one third of an inch in thickness, and about one foot and a half long. At the feet of another was a pot of earthen ware, scollopped round the rim, and ornamented round the border with rude line work; the body of the pot was plain; the fracture is black, and exhibits spangles of mica. The vessel contained a quantity of muscles, destined no doubt by these simple theologians, for the food of the rising spirit. It was a custom with the natives, to bury with their friends, corn, shell fish, their pipes and tobacco, and other things, which were dearest to them in life. At this day, in the western country, the horse and dog repose in the same grave with their master, that the warrior may be ready to ride over the river *Styx* on the ghost of his horse, with the ghost of his "faithful dog," trotting at his heels. The same notion prevailed among the savages of the Old Continent. The mounds in Asia and Europe contain various articles for the use of the defunct. The Gaul, in the time of CÆSAR, killed and buried the dearest of his wives, as well as his horse, with a chief of a clan. The Britons and Northern tribes did the same. The wives of the Hindoos often accompany their husbands by a horrible death. The Greeks sacrificed slaves on the tomb of the warrior, to grace his entrance into Hades. So natural is superstition, and so similar the workings of the human mind in similar circumstances! The spot where these remains were found is on the side of a hill, near a stream of water, a very fit site for a wigwam. The oldest inhabitants have heard no tradition of its being a burying place, though the iron would seem to show that they must have been deposited since the first coming of the whites to these parts.—*Gaz.*

Captain David Thurlo, jun., of the schooner *Lydia*, off Deer Isle, when about six leagues E. S. E. from Mount Desert Rock, left his vessel on the 24th ult. in his boat to try for mackerel, when a monster of the serpent kind appeared, and came alongside his boat. He having a harpoon in his boat, threw it at him, which took effect, and he ran off with the boat in two; after running a short distance, he stopped and rose his head out of the water six or seven feet; he started again, the warp parted, and the serpent made off with the harpoon in his body. Captain Thurlo then resumed his fishing, when all at once the serpent came up again very near them; Captain Thurlo then rowed for his vessel, which was about three miles distance; the serpent then rose his head out of the water as before, and continued following them at about the same distance from the boat till they reached the vessel. Captain Thurlo thinks there were two of them, and that the one he harpooned was not the one that followed him to the vessel. They were 70 or 80 feet long, dark coloured, and had large scales. Captain Thurlo had the most perfect view of his head when he rose out of the water, and states that it resembled exactly that of a shark.—*Boston Courier.*

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that the *site* on which the Boar's Head Tavern—the scene of FALSTAFF's jollity, and where the wits and wags of a former age once assembled, and which by tradition was the favourite tavern of SHAKSPEARE, BURBAGE (the player), and BEN JONSON, who usually returned over London Bridge from the Globe Theatre to this house of entertainment—is still pointed out to the traveller, by a *Boar's Head*, rudely chisselled in stone in the front of the second story of a house in East Cheap, on the right hand from St. Paul's, and a short way from Fish-street Hill. The original tavern was burnt at the fire of London.

LATIN AND LABOUR.—The following anecdote was related by the late JOHN ADAMS, even to the last day of his life, with all that good humour which was so characteristic of him, and, it is presumed, has not yet passed away from the minds of many who have heard it from his own lips; a few only of his strong expressions are remembered;—"When I was a boy I had to study the Latin grammar; but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to College, and therefore I studied the grammar till I could bear with it no longer; and, going to my father, I told him I did not like study, and asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John, said he, if Latin grammar does not suit you, you may try ditching, perhaps that will; my meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that. This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labour, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner, but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night toil conquered pride, and I told my father—one of the severest trials of my life—that, if he chose, I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it; and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days' labour in that abominable ditch."—*Salem Gazette.*

SIR GREGOR M'GREGOR.—During the time, the Cacique of Poyais was incarcerated in Tothill-fields, his appetite was most excellent, and excited the surprise of the turnkeys and attendants. The Cacique generally rose about six o'clock, when he had his breaktast, which consisted of real solids, about a pound and a half of rump steaks or mutton chops, with some of the best ale that could be procured in the neighbourhood; at noon, the Cacique had his lunch, which was about a similar quantity of boiled beef from a cookshop, together with ale. In the afternoon, his Highness dined; his dinner consisted of about the same quantity of animal food, with some potatoes. He is a most inveterate smoker, and from the time he got up in the morning until the hour for retiring in the evening, he incessantly smoked segars and drank ale, no other liquor but malt being allowed in the prison; tea and coffee the Cacique said he hardly knew the taste of. The officers of the prison declare that he was one of the best trencher men they ever had within its walls.

The Morning Chronicle September 13.

Sir JOHN BARNARD, a most respectable and worthy citizen, had a son who very little resembled him. This young gentleman one day told his father that he was tired of England, and earnestly desired to see the world. "JACK," replied the father, "I should not have the least objection to your travelling; but, while you are *seeing the world*, I am afraid the *world will see you.*"

TRIP TO SHEERNESS.

Though "a Trip to Sheerness" possesses none of that fashionable *éclat* which renders a Trip to Bath" or "Brighton" so palatable among the listless coteries of high life, yet those who glory in their country's naval greatness, or love to ruminate over the changes to which its habitable surface has been and is now subjected, will find, in a trip to Sheerness, all that their most sanguine wishes could desire. A steam-boat, commodiously fitted up, well supplied with every comfort, and in which civility appears as an established rule of office, sails thrice a week from the Tower stairs, and on board of which I was sculled in a wherry for the small matter of three-pence. The weighing of the anchor was but the effort of a few minutes, and through the closely wedged and chaotic mass of vessels of all sizes, and of all nations, we cautiously threaded our way, checking the velocity of our movement every now and then, by letting off a jet of steam, when any obstacle to our course presented itself direct a-head, even stopping the boat altogether, wheeling her right or left, or backing her a-stern, as circumstances required, and making her yield, in fact, as obediently to the word of command of the individual who guided her as if she had been a being endowed with life and reason. When we had fairly dived into the depths of this species of marine labyrinth, a sense of loneliness came over me, as if I was shut out from all intercourse with the smiling works of nature by which I was so lately surrounded, and I hailed every glimpse of the little unoccupied spaces of water that presented themselves as we proceeded, with that sort of prophetic rapture which a farmer, after a long term of drizzling weather, hails the little patches of blue opening sky through the black curtain that had enshrouded them, as portending a speedy change of the dismal and unpropitious times that had preceded. The ships, on advancing further onwards, were generally seen to lie in contiguous rows, according to the country whence they came, and a keen nose may often at once detect their nation and their cargo, by the species of effluvia wafted from them. The Dutch you may generally *wind* a mile off, with the breeze in your favour, and when fairly abreast of them, if a dead Cambrian did not burst his cerements and quaver in ecstacy some Welsh ditty, his whole patriotic feeling may be fairly pronounced as extinct. After fairly emerging out of the maze of masts, the country on each side is seen rising into moderately elevated hills, having their green superficies variegated with trim pruned hedges and groupes of trees, germed here and there with a picturesque cottage, or mansion of the wealthy, peeping out from among the forest clumps that embowered them.

Works of vast extent have lately been completed at Sheerness, and such others, too, are now in progress, as will render it the most extensive and complete naval depot in the world. Here are three new docks for building or repairing ships of the first-rate class, and two others for vessels of smaller dimensions, into one of the former of which the Prince Regent, a three-decker, and the largest ship in the world, was lately taken to be examined, with all her masts and yards, guns and stores fitted, and without the dock being, in the slightest degree injured thereby—a thing hitherto unprecedented in naval history, and which could have been effected in no other place on the globe. There is also a fine Ship building here, and three basins, each capable of containing eight ships of the line as also two for smaller rates—one of the former having its entrance fitted with a cassoon to detain the water in it, during ebb tide, for keeping the vessels afloat; all the others admitting the tide to flow freely out and in—leaving thus the greater portion of the ships within them, resting, during low water, upon the soft mud of their bottom. The old houses of the garrison are now also in the course of being pulled down, to construct works for the protection of the whole; and, when these are completed, Sheerness will be, in a manner, a place of new creation. The Isle of Sheppey, in which this depot and the fishing village of Queenborough lie is about thirteen miles long by ten broad, and contains 11,000 inhabitants. Towards the sea, it presents a range of rather high clayey cliffs, declining towards the Kentish side into low, marshy flats, defended from the overflowing of the tides by dykes in the Dutch style. Its soils is a rich alluvial resting on blue clay, and produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, beans, peas, &c. besides carraway and coriander seeds, considerable quantities of the two latter being yearly raised here, though less now than in former times. Barley is found to be unsuited to its soil, and there is not a rock or a surface spring in the island, the whole of the fresh water (which is exceedingly pure) being furnished by wells sunk far below the level of the sea; those belonging to the inhabitants having the water drawn up from them by means of horses, and the one belonging to Government by a steam-engine. A pipe from the latter, which formerly supplied the residents of Blue Town, having been cut off by the erection of the new wall, was the principal cause of the great destructiveness, of the late fire, as otherwise water would have been furnished in sufficient quantity for the supply of the engines to put it quickly under.—The well in the dockyard is said to be the second in point of depth in Europe, and with such difficulty is the valuable element above alluded to, procured throughout the island, that many individuals earn a comfortable livelihood, by collecting the brackish water in the ditches about, and retailing it through the town for washing, and other common purposes.

The Isle of Sheppey is fast washing away on the seaward side, and if steps are not hereafter taken to remedy this, possibly in a century or two hence, its name may require to be obliterated from the map. Whole acres, with houses upon them, have been carried away in a single storm, while clay shallows sprinkled with sand and gravel, which stretch a full mile beyond the verge of the cliff over which the sea now sweeps, demonstrate the original area of the island. From the blue clay of which these cliffs are composed, may be culled out specimens of all the fishes trees, and fruits which abounded in Britain before the birth of Noah; and the traveller may consequently handle, though he cannot eat, fish which swam, and fruit which grew in the days of the Antediluvians, all now converted into solid stone by the petrifying qualities of the soil in which they are imbedded. Here are lobsters, crabs, and nautiluses presenting almost the same reality as those we now see crawling and floating about—branches of trees, too, in as perfect order, as when lopped from their parent stems, and trunks of them, twelve feet in length, and two or three in diameter, fit, in all appearance, for the operations of the saw, with great varieties of fruits, resembling more those of tropical climes than of cold latitudes like ours; one species having a large kernel with an adherent stalk, as complete in its parts as when newly plucked from the tree that produced it. Alum, gypsum, calcareous sinter, and iron pyrites are found abundantly on the beaches of the Island, as also the celebrated Sheppey cement stone, which is collected and shipped to London, for the purpose of being ground down into a powder and mixed up as a cement. Sheppey is separated from Kent by a sea channel, named the Swale, through which small vessels readily pass, a ferryboat forming a medium of communication between the two; but when the proposed drawbridge is completed, a distance of five miles will be saved in the land route to London. On the line of the Medway, between Sheerness and Chatham, lie 35 sail of the line, 25 frigates, and 15 sloops of war, all in complete order for putting to sea at a few weeks' notice, which filled my mind with pride and wonder at what our dear little Island is capable of achieving should war again call forth her naval energies although the sallow, unhealthy complexions of the inhabitants of Sheppey, and multitudinous new-formed graves in the church-yard, made me soon sigh for a more agreeable field to indulge my patriotic thoughts upon, and, consequently as soon as the return steam-packet was announced, I hurried on board of her, under even more pleasurable feelings than when I first set out on my journey. While rowing past the Dock-yard towards the steamer, my ears were unexpectedly stunned by three as hearty and boisterous cheers as ever the Dons or Mounsiers were regaled with on our jolly tars ranging their gallant barks along-side of them, broadside to broadside; when casting my eye in the direction whence these proceeded, I perceived a boat pushing out from the shore towards the steam-boat also, which I subsequently found contained, in the person of Mr. Hutchinson, Surgeon of the Dock-yard Establishment at this place, the subject of these loud and laudatory farewells; a Gentleman who, it appeared, had endeared himself to all classes in the place by the uniform kindness of his deportment, and more particularly to the naval mechanics and labourers, from his gratuitously dispensing his professional service among their families during the period of his stay, and who had thus availed themselves of the opportunity of his retirement from office, by reason of ill-health, afforded of

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evincing their respect for his person, and thankfulness for his past kindnesses in the only way the poor can manifest their feelings of gratitude towards the rich. While my spirits were yet pleasurably excited by this manifestation of grateful feeling on the part of the labouring community of Sheerness, the thoughts called up by the too numerous opportunities afforded to the worthy Doctor of dispensing his professional services in the place, made me naturally wonder what in the name of folly could have induced the Noble individual lately at the head of the Admiralty, to construct the finest dockyard in England, or, perhaps, in Europe, in the centre of a pestilent marsh, where multitudes are carried off yearly by the remittent and intermittent fevers arising from its noxious miasma; diseases which are indeed so fatally prevalent, that few individuals on the island are above a twelvemonth totally free of their attacks, unless great care be taken of their persons. The narrowness and intricacy of the outward channel also rendering it a most difficult task often for large ships to pass and repass to and from seaward, point out Sheerness as a most in eligible place for a naval station, requiring several changes of wind to carry vessels readily to sea, whereas, from Portsmouth or Plymouth they could get quickly out with almost any wind. The great and increasing trade too, carried on by means of the Thames, imperatively requires that both its waters and those of its tributaries should not be blocked up by idle war-hulks, but reserved for the sole use of our commercial marine to pass to and from without "let or hindrance" upon. The important changes that have at various times taken place, too, in the sand-banks at the Thames, render it probable, that before another century expires, the channels through them will be impassable for first-rate ships of war, demanding thus possibly a canal to be cut to carry them out against the enemy. It affords a curious instance of the capriciousness of the British public, that while the solitary million expended in the cutting of the Caledonian Canal (a work of great and growing importance—a work, too, which will, no doubt, eventually afford a tolerable remuneration for the capital sunk in its construction, when once the rules of common sense are applied to the fixing of the scale of tonnage dues payable upon it) should be re-echoed from one end of the kingdom to the other, as a most shameless and useless waste of the public money, not a murmur of disapprobation should be uttered regarding the heavy one of three millions, now in course, it is said, of being expended upon the works at Sheerness—works about as much needed at the present time as the Irishman's sweltering surtout and triumvirate of woollen waistcoats in the piping month of July. We see, in fact, that the venerable proverb of "every man has his hobby," prevails as a truism from the period of infancy till our steps totter towards the grave. The statesman who amused himself with his penny toy in the days of his childhood, on arriving at the years of discretion, I had almost said, and at office together, finds a toy quite as amusing, in the construction of pretty baubles of public works; the only difference in his amusements being this, that while in his first stage of babyism a few pence (and these extracted too from his own pocket) generally defray the extent of his juvenile follies, in his latter stage of babyism, the cost of his more manly toys seldom keeps within the bounds of thousands, and these, too, squeezed from the pockets of an over-taxed public.

It is recorded of the sagacious American inkeepers, that in order to aver from their tables and chairs the mischievous propensity of their countrymen for *whittling* at every wooden implement within reach, they cunningly deposit bundles of sticks in each corner of their habitation for them to vent their cutting and slashing humour upon; and could not, therefore, some such contrivance be put in practice with our somewhat similarly disposed Statesmen, to counteract their mischievous predilection for squandering of the public money on works more of personal whim than of public advantage?

W. R.

THE TRAVELLER'S ORACLE; OR, MAXIMS FOR LOCOMOTION.—

By W. Kitchiner, M. D.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

This little work, which is now having a great sale, and is running the gauntlet of the Newspapers and the Periodical Press, bears all the genuine features of Dr. Kitchiner's mind and habits, It is a mass of those common-place precepts and observations which are so necessary to every man that they are too obvious & trite to escape the character of trifling when then are made the munimets of a book. But trashy as the great body of them are, they are delivered in a gaffer-like style, in the manner of an easy old gentleman full of comforts and conveniences, so that the reader thinks more of the Doctor than of his book—he at first forgives, and at length is pleased with his gossip and his twaddle, and at last arrives at the Finis, not dissatisfied at his having travelled through the volumes. Dr. Kitchiner brought all the stores of his medical science to produce a mighty result upon one point; he concentrated every acquirement to the object of making life long and comfortable. He published the "Cook's Oracle," and the "Art of Invigorating Life," but with all his cautions, medicaments, and elixirs, the worthy Doctor descended to the tomb long before he had run the usual course of human existence. In this respect he reminds us of the renowned Paracelsus, who had discovered an infallible elixir-vitæ, which would keep any man alive to the age of four hundred; and so it would with respect to its discoverer, only he happened to die at about the age of forty. Dr. Cheyne very seriously observers, that "a man who lives medically lives miserably;" and we much suspect that Dr. Kitchiner was a complete proof of the observation. The last time we saw Dr. Kitchiner was in a room at the Exchequer Coffee-house, Palace-yard, into which we abruptly entered by mistake. The Doctor had been subpœnaed as a witness in the case of Mr. Sinclair, the singer, against the proprietors of Covent-graden, and our abrupt entrance into the room exposed to us the worthy old gentleman upon his knees, in all the tremors of a too tender conscience, praying that God might strengthen him in the witness-box, so that he might not make any error which could give justice a wrong bias. We are not about to act the part of moral censors, or we should condemn most decidedly the disposition which induces any man to devote his talents and his time to the exclusive consideration o his own comforts and length of days. Were such habits common amongst us, we should indeed be degenerate beyond all cure. Our task, however, is to give a fair representation of the book, the inferences from it being too obvious to need our advice or comments, We shall merely add that, were a man to travel in the style and with the machinery and habits recommended by the worthy Doctor, he would not be long in acquiring the name of an eccentric gentleman; in a little time he would attract round him all the boys and girls of every village, and at length he might run some risk of being lodged in a certain species of asylum, which we need not designate by name. However, let the Doctor speak for himself. Though all things in heaven and upon earth, and in the waters under the earth, must, contribute to Dr. Kitchiner's enjoyments, he will suspend all his desires and appetites rather than violate the Sabbath. He says, "It has been the opinion of many wise and good men, that Christianity will stand or fall as this day is neglected or observed." The absurdities and nonsense uttered occasionally by wise men, have often been the subject both of ridicule and surprise; and, is this instance, it appears to us to be little less than blasphemy to assert that, a religion o Divine origin can fall, if men should take dinners, or amuse themselves on a particular day in the week. But the opinion is contrary to experience, for almost all Europe make the Sunday a day of mirth, & even business, and yet religion has has not fallen in those places. We would support the decorum of the Sabbath; but the gloomy, drowsy, manner in which it is passed in England, is as contrary to the spirit of religion, as it is to good sense, and even to morality. Men, in England, contract upon the Sabbath a fund of melancholy and moroseness sufficient to last them the whole week.—"Inquire what days the post comes in, and upon your arrival, especially in a foreign country, for fear of a miscarriage (which,) however, rarely happens), *write by each post till you get an answer.*" The Doctor must have taxed the pockets as well as the patience of his friends if he followed this maxim. "When you meet with an extraordinary person, request the favour of him to write his name in your note-book, with some short sentence as a souvenir." Surely this must often have been considered either as a quiz or as an insult. "Travelling, on foot or on horseback, is most healthful, but riding on cow-back is the most independent." Certainly," for you may hang your light articles upon her horns, and live upon her milk. The Doctor has a chapter, headed "How to Eat and Drink."—Let not the gentle reader suppose that instructions upon this subject are superfluous! for, monstrous as it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact, that not one man in a thousand knows how to eat or drink. Some men are such cannibals, that they will swallow beef and mutton, and let streams of porter and wine run down the œsophagus—this is not to eat and drink—it is merely to send fluids and solids through a pipe. Look at one man how he crams his food into his mouth, until his cheeks are distended like the jowls of a monkey; look at his neighbour how he whips his victuals down his throat, as rapidly as if he were playing the juggling tricks of a conjuror; behold the next man how he squares his elbow, how intensely he applies to the labour of filling his stomach, until, as Lord Chesterfield said of the great Leviathan of literature, the perspiration runs off his forehead, the gravy runs on his shirt, his eyes seem swelling from their socket, and his very hair stands on end by the muscular motion used in feeding. This is not to eat and drink—no, no, eating and drinking are Christain, gentle, manly operations—full of delicacy, taste, and judgment—but, reader, we must refer you to Dr. Kitchiner's works to learn how to eat and drink; if you have not read them, be assured that whilst you have been fancying all your life that you have been eating and drinking, you have been doing nothing but sending food down the alimentary canal, like a cormorant or a glutton. Dr. Kitchiner is the prince of all self-puffers. He says, "Let a traveller carry with him a copy of 'The Cook's Oracle,' of which there is just published, by Cadell and Co., Edinburgh; and G. B. Whittaker Ave Maria-lane, a new edition in 12mo. price 7s. 6d. in boards.' "Wel might St. Paul tell us to beware of dogs (First Epistle to the Philippians, c. 8., v. 2),- therefore, never travel without a good tough blackthorn in your first, not less than three feet in length, on which may be marked the inches, and so it may serve for a measure. A powerful weapon, and a very smart and light looking thing, is an iron stick, of about four-tenths of an inch diameter, with a hook next the hand, and terminating at the other end in a spike about five inches in length, which, covered with a ferule, the whole painted the colour of a common walkin-stick; it has a light, natty appearance, while it is, in fact a most formidable instrument." Doctor Kitchiners' contrivances of travelling gear reminds us of Sir Abel Handy. Among scores of things which no traveller ever thought of, he advises a man to take a "a mariner's compass—this may be in a seal, on top of a snuff-box, or head of a cane; a thermometer—this may be be in a toothpick case; a barometer—this may be in a walking-stick a one foot achromatic telescope with a silding or polyycratic eye-tube—this may be in a walking-stick, which should be divided into feet and inches, so as to serve also for a measure; the upper end may be covered with a cane, in which may be a compass, at the other end is fixed a dirk six inches in length. Dr. Kitchiner's invisible opera glass—this is an inestimable little instrument, a nightlamp a tinderbox a travellers knife containing a large and small blade; a saw, book for taking a stone out of a horse-shoe, turnscrew, long and large enough to be useful, golashes or paraboues, your own table knife, fork, and spoon; a Welch wig; a lancet, because a lancet which has been used in bleeding a person afflicted with an infectious disease may inoculate any other who may be bled with it a short time after, and so may a razor which has shaved a diseased person; leathern sheets, as a security against damp beds; a soldier's comforter, consisting of two saucepans, lamp and stand, spice box, all contained in one saucepan, six inches long and three inches over." In short, the Doctor would have his traveller carry all Exeter' Change in his carriage. So minute is he in his directions, that he tells the reader that "if circumstance, compel you to ride on the outside of a coach. put on two shirts and two pair of stockings, turn up the collar of your great coat and tie a handkerchief round it, and have plenty of dry straw to set your feet on." We believe that most of our readers must have seen Mr. Liston personify a traveller thus equipped. "The *currier dubbing*, which is sold at the currier's, is an excellent restorative of leather, renders it as soft as satin, and at the same time makes it impervious to wet. The following is the best plan of obtaining the best fitting and easiest shoe; have a mould of the foot made of plaster of Paris, and a last from that mould, by a little attention to the indent protuberances of which, a clever shoemaker will be enabled to make a shoe of the exact form of the foot."—As travellers never can be sure that those who have slept in the beds before them were not afflicted with contagious disease, whenever they can they should carry their own sheets with them, i. e. a light eider down quilt, and two dressed hart skins should be put upon the mattresses to hinder the disagreeable contact. These are to be covered with the traveller's own sheets; if an eider down quilt be not sufficient to keep him warm, his coat put upon it will increase the heat sufficiently. In the morning let them be well shaken, expose them to the fresh air for five minutes, and well shaken again before they are packed up."—We apprehend that not a dozen shakings would rid the bedding from the inhabitants it would acquire in a French or Italian inn.

The Doctor expatiates upon the horrors of damp beds at inns, and says, "Just before you go to bed order a pan of hot coals to be run through it, then place a clean tumbler inverted between the sheets, and let it remain there fore a few minutes—if, on withdrawing it the slightest cloud is observable upon the inner surface, be certain that either the sheets or the bed are damp"—"if a friend offers you a bed, have it warmed with the necessary precautions, because there are certain beds kept for visitors, which are very likely to be damp—'in an inn,' an experienced traveller says, 'I found that it mightily facilitated, my obtaining a good bed-room when I ordered a good supper.'"

When travelling desire your servant not only to see the corn given to your horse, but to wait by him till he eats it. Some mangers have a hole in the corner, and as soon as a horse rube his nose along it, the greater part of the corn runs out into a nice little sack which is placed underneath to catch it." Do not permit the postillion to flog his horses towards any house he pleases; most of them have private motives to prefer some inns to others. Inquire of the postmasters or innkeepers of the first reputation, for a list of the best houses of accommodation which are to be met with in the places through which you pass. Their veracity is at least more to be depended upon than that of the drivers. A post-boy, who had frequently driven me, happened to be the person whose turn it was to drive me the first stage. He had been told by his master I was going the North Road. At Barnet I fixed on my own house to be driven to, at which he seemed surprised. I told him also, I had determined to go the low, not the high North Road. He expressed great concern at hearing the alteration I had made in my route, and on my inquiring the reason, he candidly told me it would make a difference to him of half a-guinea; for, had I allowedh im to take me to their own house, as he termed it or that to which he was in the habit of driving, and I had continued on the high North road, he should have received that sum from the landlord as a gratuity for taking him the fare, a perquisite which would be repaid him by a charge made to the Postmasters generally on that road. This appeared to me a very extraordinary system, and well deserving the attention of travellers."

"In a stage coach, should a person, in travelling for any considerable distance & sitting backwards, meet with companions who close the windows, and pertinaciously persist in prohibiting any importation of *oxygen*—if all arguments on the necessity of ventilation are unavailing, and your lungs feel oppressed from the lack of fresh air, you may let your stick or your umbrella fall (accidentally), against one of the windows; *i. e.* if you are of opinion that it is more advisable to give a glazier three shillings to replace a pane of glass, than it is to pay double that sum for physic to remove a pain in your head, which you will otherwise get by breathing foul air."

"If you travel in France by *the diligence*, secure a place in the *cabriolet*: it is by far the best place."

The Doctor very pointedly codemns the absurdity of chaunting the *Non nobis Domine* at public dinners: Haydn declared that the most subline effect he ever heard produced by music was at the annual meeting of our charity children in St. Paul's when they all saug in *unison*." The Doctor is a very cautious traveller, and is shy of ugly faces upon the road. "Never admit a stranger to join you on the road, if you can possibly avoid it. If any person, no matter whether of shabby or genteel appearance, force himself into your company, if you cannot ride him,—otherwise keep pace with the next passenger that may overtake you. When you go out of an inn, ride slow for half a mile & then you will perceive if any one passes your and if he eyes you too much, be assured he is not right then either go back, or stay for less suspected company; but it is your business to be cautious of them too. Ride at some little distance if a single man forces himself into your company; notwithstanding the abovementioned cautions, tell him you heard of a hue-and cry after a highwayman in the last town you came through; observe his countenance and if he expresses no concern, then you may be assured he is honest or at least no highwayman, for they are not the only rogues that travel the roads. But if they are highwaymen, their guilt cannot be hid, 'for the thief does fear each bush an officer.'"

It has been asserted that the English have no national style of music, the doctor mistakes the observation, & construes it into a charge, "that the English have no national songs." This he denies, and declares, "that no nation in the world has half so many loyal, nor half so many national songs," The expressions of our loyalty are so exuberant and intrusive upon all occasions, that a foreigner might suppose us the most abject people in Europe. The French Ambassador in London, at the peace of 1802, had his house in Portman-square illuminated in a style that eclipsed all competition, though the English are preeminent in such exhibitions, "the words peace & concord, figures at full length, in characters of flame—'What say you, Monsieur- *conquered*,' exclaimed an honest sailor—'It's a cursed lie, shiver my timbers, who ever dared to call us conquered; and so saying, was proceeding to extinguish the unlucky blaze, when a civil explanation restored peace, and allowed concord to continue." The Doctor is a great enemy to wet feet, and he is no less averse to letting another part of the body get into a puddle.—"Persons who take a pedestrian excursions, will act wisely to carry with them a *piece off oil skin*, to sit upon while taking refreshment out of doors, which they will always find needful during such excursions."

SINGULAR ARREST.—A herd of swine passing through a narrow street in Paris, was thirown into confusion by the approach of carrages. One of these animals, without being noticed by the driver, found his way into an entry, went up to the third story, and there finding the door open, he entered a chamber inhabited by an old woman, who had gone out for a short period. The pig discovered behind the door, a basket of offal, and made haste to profit by this lucky windfall; in the transports of his joy, he pushed the door, which closed upon him. The good woman, who had forgotten herself, in gossipping, until night, was be more disappointed at finding her door shut, when she recollected that she had left the key inside. Meanwhile, hearing a noise in the room, she thought that some one wished to be amused at her expence, and asked to have the door opened. The pig began to grunt, and she thought she recognised the voice of her facetious neighbour, Joseph, who answered her. "No." In a rage, she abused this unfortunate Joseph, who being one of the first to run to her, clearly proved his innocence. All the lodgers immediately assembled on the landing-place; it was decided that the room was in the possession of robbers; summoned to open, the byestanders distinctly heard a "No" pronounced in a terrible voice. All became confusion in the house—the exmembers of the National Guard gave thanks to Heaven that they were still left the means of protecting themselves, whilst their wives, in tears, desired the application of force. They ran to arms, and disputed amongst each other the post of danger, and every passage by which the robbers might escape was at once blockaded. At length the Commissary of Police appeared, followed by a detachment of troops, suited to the gravity of the occasion; he ascends to the invaded chamber with all necessary precaution, and summons the robbers legally to open the door; a No, energetically pronounced, was again the only answer received. The door was immediately forced open; the pig, terrified, endeavouring to escape, got between the legs of the Commissary of Police, carried him to the staircase, down which they rolled pell-mell together with soldiers of the escort. At last, in spite of numberless terrible tumbles, the pig arrived in the street, where he was at length seized to the great satisfaction of his keeper, who had, up to that period, passed his time in fruitless search.—*Furet de Londres.*

There is at present growing in the garden of Mr. James Low, North Berwick, a potato that was planted whole, the stems of which cover closely a space of ground six feet eight inches diameter, or forty-four feet three inches, four parts square. It is likely the gross produce will be made known to the public. Nine years ago an experiment of the same sort was tried by Mr. Dougald Campbell, head-gardener to Sir John Maxwell, when in all one hundred and one potatoes were turned up, which exactly [illegible] Lanarkshire peck, weighing, of course, forty-[illegible] pounds.

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